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Are the Parents Responsible?

By Olive Maynard

THE decadence of home life is a problem that has been continually cropping up since the woman's club movement has gained ground. But, while women grow younger, children grow older—not in years, but manners. The modern maiden of eight or ten is a far older personage for her age than her mother was at a similar period of life. She scorns younger companions, reads the daily papers, and goes in for competitions in short-story writing and other advanced things, and is altogether a most self-reliant little person. I have seen a good deal of children lately, at fashionable kindergartens and elsewhere, and have been struck with the amazing *sang-froid* of the young scholars and the utter indifference many of them show to the approval of their elders. I have been horrified, too, at the tales which, in bursts of confidence, one or two mothers have told me about the manners of their children when at home—how trippingly to the tongue come ugly words; when parents reprove, how easily are ornaments and books thrown from one end of the room to the other. And yet these children have excellent examples and ought to be better behaved. It seems the modern child is feeling the unrest of the times, and insists on living on freer lines altogether to those on which the child of half a century ago was brought up.

Is compulsory education the reason for it, as has been asseverated?

Why, then, do we countenance such folly as the sacrificing of our children to that cause? Surely, it is in the days of childhood, when the mind is tender and susceptible to impressions, that the solid foundation of future success is laid. It is most certainly not by making their young lives a burden to them, that we shall best accomplish this. By crowding them into hot school-rooms at that age when they should be running wild out of doors, and receiving that best of all education, Nature's own teaching, we are making a great mistake. The child's thoughts ought to be busy with childish things, innocent pastimes and employments such as can never again be enjoyed, and they who rob them of the brightness which is their natural right, are in no small degree blameworthy. To compel a child to a strenuous and mental effort, is to promote in him a distaste for serious things, and he who in his infancy gives brilliant promise, does not always prove a genius in later years.

Without a healthy body the mind cannot be safely so, and the artificial conditions of our lives, and the high pressure at which even our children live, tend undoubtedly to nervous exhaustion and a spirit of discontent. We hear much about the need for physical culture in these days, and the classes and other means of procuring it are scattered throughout the land, yet our ancestors, who were a far finer race than we are, had no need for them. Had we but followed in their footsteps, we should even now see our little ones healthy, happy beings, with contented childish ideas, instead of premature little old men and women wearing spectacles and artificial teeth.

Concerning the relation of parents and children in this country, a European observer said recently:

"Why, it is incredible. Parents in America allow themselves to be simply walked over, their opinions set aside and their wishes and commands ignored by their offspring. There is something radically wrong in the way that children are brought up over here, and I cannot suggest a remedy, while parents are so foolish and so blinded that they cannot see the ill results of their system of training. For instance, I know of a young girl, about sixteen years of age, an only child. A large amount of money has been spent upon her musical education. When I ask her to play for me, she goes to the piano most unwillingly and drums a few bars of rag-time, says, 'Oh, I can't play!' and jumps up to leave the room. This is very incomprehensible behavior. Who is to blame? Her parents, of course. They should insist that she learn *one piece* of music of a good class thoroughly, so that when asked she could play to give pleasure. Even if she cannot perform like Josef Hoffman, she should do it conscientiously, but not with self-consciousness. It is the same way with French and German, both of which she has studied. She cannot reply to the simplest question. But she can talk fluently about the actors and actresses and their various affairs. The matinées are her familiar haunts, and from them she has obtained false ideas of life. The seeds of dissatisfaction are sown. Suppose she marries, in time, how can she adapt herself to moderate conditions? The gnawing belief that she cannot get all she is entitled to have out of life causes dire unhappiness. She is so ignorant that her husband's comfort could not be insured. A German girl of a similar class would be brought up on a much more simple plan. She would know that implicit obedience to her parents' wishes was due them as long as a member of their household, and she would be so instructed that when anything went wrong in the ménage, she could rush in and rectify it—whether it were making the coffee or mending the tablecloth. Alice knows nothing but dress and folly. She can talk only of the different boys who drive up in their automobiles to take her out with them, and the frocks she shall wear. Bobbie is awfully nice, or Jack a dear, or Jim a silly fool. It is ridiculous. In reality, it is a serious American problem."

We hear much about the duty of children to parents, but what about the parents' duty to their children? Are they derelict in responsibility?

FIVE CHILDREN OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES, THEIR YOUNGEST BEING A BABY ONLY A FEW MONTHS OLD.

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Nos. 1696-1697. Dainty dancing frock of white silk mull with silk plaitings, crush roses and ribbon velvet for ornamentation.

No. 1696 is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1697 is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

Nos. 1698-1699. An elaborate gown of chiffon velvet and lace appliqué.

No. 1698 is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1699 is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

EXQUISITE EVENING GOWNS.

Tissue Paper Patterns of the Above Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. These modes will be cut in Pinned Paper Patterns, if desired, in Stock Sizes, at the following prices: Waists, $1.50; Skirts, $1.50. Entire Costume, $2.50. Cut to Special Measure, each, 50 cents extra.

Tissue Paper Patterns are not cut to Special Measure.

An Innocent Subterfuge

By Elizabeth S. Marvin

MRS. WILLOUGHBY detached herself from the group she was talking to, and, standing a little apart, surveyed the scene before her. As she did so a little smile of satisfaction broke over her cheerful countenance. The day was glorious; the sun had never shone so brightly, nor had its rays been better tempered by a cooling breeze. Her afternoon tea was an unqualified success. And to think of Gordon Moffatt being there! After ten years of absence from Wilkesdale to arrive just in time to be one of her guests!

"Ruby!" she called briskly to a tall, graceful woman talking to a group of men who surrounded her. Unkind people said that Ruby Norcross always had a bodyguard of good-looking men, but that, though she must be nearing thirty, she had as yet found no commander-in-chief.

Ruby responded with alacrity. Mrs. Willoughby was her dearest friend, a relationship which with her meant more than the term has come to imply. The bodyguard was left looking blankly at her retreating figure as the two women walked off together, for, despite the unkind ones aforesaid, her retinue was but indifferently treated by her, not sedulously cultivated and kept together, as was said by some of the old maids and disillusioned wives of Wilkesdale.

Mrs. Willoughby drew her a little apart from the groups that dotted the lawn. "Do you know that Gordon Moffatt is here?" she said, with great mysteriousness.

"Yes, my dear," replied Ruby, looking at her coolly with wide open eyes. "I suppose he has grown to be a most important personage," she continued with immense indifference.

"Well, what are you going to do?" asked Mrs. Willoughby, a trifle ridiculously.

Ruby laughed. "Do?" she queried with scorn. "What can women do? Sit still and wait until he is brought to me and then talk flatteringly of his 'career,' dilate particularly on the wonderful things he has done, and generally on his tremendous importance in the world."

"He treated you very badly, dear," ventured the other timidly, as she noticed the bitterness that crept into the words.

"He did nothing of the kind, Margaret," said Ruby, with a sharpness that seemed to belie her statement. "I was only a girl."

"You were seventeen," replied Mrs. Willoughby, and she added inconsequently, "and now you are twenty-seven."

"Oh, Margaret, for shame," said Ruby. "Why whip it into me like that? I have never acknowledged to more than twenty-four. You must remember," she added lightly, "that I am—what do you call it?—a spinster."

She nodded her head as the other protested. "Yes, it is a plain, unvarnished fact. I saw it in black and white the other day. I went to the bank and asked the cashier the state of my account, which, by the way, was deplorable. The ledger was on the counter, and when he turned up my name, I saw it in aggressive copper plate, 'Ruby Norcross, spinster.'"

"Oh, darling, I am sorry. I am always saying the wrong thing. But I should like to be even with him," she added, quite savagely. "What a pity you are not married, and then I could introduce you with a flourish of trumpets, and he would have to ask after your husband, and what family you had, and—and——"

"And," replied Ruby impatiently, "he would go away again, and never give another thought to so unimportant and terribly domestic an individual."

"No, he wouldn't; no, he couldn't," retorted Mrs. Willoughby with conviction. "When he saw you as you are now, perfectly radiant, he would think of what he had missed, and say big swear words beneath that tawny moustache he has cultivated. There he is now, talking to our worthy rector. Ruby," she said, suddenly, "I have an idea. I will introduce you to him as a Mrs. Somebody. Let me see who? Can you tell me a name, dear, not too extraordinary a one."

"Smith," suggested Ruby, quietly, with a smile.

"No use at all," replied the other, ignoring the thrust. "You would have to hyphen it to something else. Jack says you may as well call an individual Man Man as John Smith."

She broke off suddenly. "Colonel Moffatt is coming here now. What name shall I say? Quick. Oh, I know, Leonard, the name of those California people who stayed here last Summer. It can easily be explained away when it becomes inconvenient to keep it up," she said airily.

"Margaret, you mustn't," said Ruby, in desperation, until that moment never thinking but that Mrs. Willoughby was merely jesting; but a wave of the hand as her friend advanced to meet Colonel Moffatt was the only reply that was vouchsafed her.

In another moment her hostess was speaking to a tall, well-dressed man who had crossed the lawn to meet her. As the two approached Ruby together, Mrs. Willoughby was speaking in a crisp society chatter evidently designed to lead Colonel Moffatt to the opinion that he was approaching a stranger. "Do you know, Mrs. Leonard," she said glibly, as she turned to Ruby, "I have quite a responsibility on my hands. Colonel Moffatt has been away so long that he has forgotten everybody, and everybody has forgotten him, and I have to take him about to all the nice people I know."

"In order that they may enlarge their circle of nice people," broke in the sunburnt Colonel, laughing.

"I see that your travels have not taken the conceit out of you," said Mrs. Willoughby, after the introduction had been effected.

"No, it is not the military manner to do so. Humility is not a qualification that meets with due encouragement in our army," he replied, looking keenly at the lady to whom he had just been made known.

Ruby, usually the coolest of mortals, flushed crimson at the deception she was being made a party to. She tried to explain. A platitude of greeting stifled the unuttered words. The psychological moment passed. She was committed, at least for the present, to the innocent fraud. Moffatt's eyes rested on her for more than the time demanded by the usages of good society. She was very beautiful. Flushed as she was at the instant, she was, as her friend had said, radiant. America, to the traveler, seemed full of green fields and lovely women. He half regretted those ten strenuous years he had spent abroad.

Mrs. Willoughby talked volubly, and avoided meeting Ruby's eye. She caught herself tripping over the assumed name she had given to her. After all, she thought, deception was quite fatiguing. Ruby must really fight her own battles. "Colonel Moffatt," she said shamelessly, "will you get Mrs. Leonard some tea. I must really leave you. I am neglecting my other guests disgracefully."

Ruby, left alone with Moffatt, felt a sudden quickening of interest in the situation. Did he remember? His searching look still seemed to rest on her face, but she felt that it was impossible that he could recognize in her the unformed slip of a girl she must have been when he left Wilkesdale. For her part she would scarcely have known him. How brown he was! What a powerful chin! What a strong, capable look!

They sauntered slowly from where they were standing to the proximity of the lawn, where, scattered under the inviting shade of the huge trees, were chairs of wondrous ease, and little low tables by their sides.

After Ruby had seated herself, Moffatt drew his chair close to hers. A string band of high repute was sending forth the maddening strains of a waltz. For the moment neither spoke. To one of them the feeling of nostalgia, which he had now and then experienced abroad, gripped him by the throat. The years of strenuous endeavor in new lands, the early defeats, the bitter hardships, then the conquering of circumstances by sheer force of will, the accumulation of wealth, by speculation and judicious investment—all seemed like Dead Sea fruit to him at the moment. Sleepy old Wilkesdale had him in thraldom. The happy, careless days of his youth and early manhood rose up before him, with an aching intensity none the less real because it was but

(Continued on page 7.)

The Bitter Sweet

Love is honey mixed with gall,
A thraldom free, a freedom thrall;
A bitter sweet, a pleasant sour,
Got in a year, lost in an hour;
A peaceful war, a warlike peace,
Whose wealth brings wants, whose wants increase;
Full long pursuit and little gain,
Uncertain pleasure, certain pain;
Regard of neither right nor wrong,
For short delights repentance long.

Love is the sickness of the thought,
Conceit of pleasure dearly bought;
A restless passion of the mind,
A labyrinth of errors blind;
A sugared poison, fair deceit,
A bait for fools, a furious heat;
A chilling cold, a wondrous passion
Exceeding man's imagination;
Which none can tell in whole or part,
But only he that feels the smart.
—"Lyrics from Elizabethan Song-Books."

RECEPTION DRESSES OF SILK AND VEILING.

Tissue Paper Patterns of the Above Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. These Models will be cut in Pinned Paper Patterns, if desired, in Stock Sizes, at the following prices. Waists, $1.50; Skirts, $1.50. Entire Costume, $2.50. Cut to Special Measure, each, 50 cents extra.

Tissue Paper Patterns are not cut to Special Measure.

Nos. 1682-1683. A charming gown of soft silk and allover lace. The waist (**No. 1682**) is a draped model, made over a fitted lining and closing at the centre back. The sleeve and sleeve ruffle is cut as one piece and is finished by a deep ruffle of lace to match the yoke and stock collar. This pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Price, 15cents.

1682

1683

1684

1685

No. 1683 is a one-piece circular skirt, having straight gathered ruffles of self material for trimming. The pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

For this entire costume in medium size about 16 yards of silk, 1 yard allover and 3 yards lace will be required.

Nos. 1684-85. Tucked gown of pale green veiling. The waist (**No. 1684**) is a one-piece model, closed in the back and has a fitted lining and short puff sleeves. The pattern is in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1685 has a five-gored upper section lengthened by a gathered flounce. This pattern is in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

For entire costume in medium size, 14 yards 36-inch material will be required.

(*Continued from page 5.*)

transitory, he thought of its hopes and its fears, its loves and its hates. Good God! what he seemed to have missed!

"Mrs. Leonard," he said, suddenly, arousing himself from his momentary reverie, and stretching forth his hand for the cup of tea she had extended towards him, "I have just returned to America, and have been in the neighborhood only an hour or so before I came here. I used to know Wilkesdale well, and now I feel as if I had come into a strange country. I am like Rip Van Winkle. Another generation is having its little day of delight. Can you tell me where are those who were everybody ten years ago?"

"Ten years ago," she repeated, "ten years is a long time."

She looked at his thick hair tinged here and there with gray, the lines on his face closely marked when his features were in repose, and the interval passed in review before her mind's eye.

"The set of ten years ago is a middle-aged one now," she said slowly; "the girls who danced and played tennis then spend half of their time now in employment offices looking for servants, and the other half in correcting the mistakes of those they already have. The men play golf and drive automobiles, and eat abnormally big dinners with unfailing regularity. Life is depressingly commonplace," she concluded cynically.

He caught the modern pessimistic note. How well it tallied with his present mood. Were the day-dreams of youth, after all, the only dreams worth dreaming? It seemed like it. One grew tired of resting, one grew tired of fighting. Success even had its bitter disillusionment.

"Life becomes commonplace everywhere, I suppose," he added. "When one is abroad he writes home and tells his people all those out-of-the-way things he has done and seen, and they contrast the seeming movement of his life with their sleepier ones at home, but he doesn't tell them anything of the hours that have bored him to death. New countries have their charm, they have their drawbacks. The scenery may be perfect where man has not set his inartistic finger, but one has to dwell with his fellows, and then often the country around them is inexpressibly coarsened. Galvanized iron in every shape and form, intoxicating liquors, and blatant patent medicine advertisements are to the traveler what the poor are to us all. They are ever with him, and he longs for a cornfield in the United States, and indeed sometimes for a good old river fog instead of the never-ending glare of the sun. So the home country draws us back to leave our bones in her churchyards," he concluded with a smile.

Ruby lay back in her chair listening to the well-remembered voice. He talked well, he always had talked well. She thought of those saunters home from the tennis ground, principally in groups, but sometimes the two of them together, and apart from the others. She wondered when the inevitable recognition would come. "Have you seen any of your old friends?" she asked, quietly.

"Oh, yes, I have been speaking to a lot of men," he replied. "It is so funny, the old features that I knew keep peeping out of the new ones that I don't. Some of the very thin have now become very stout, some have grown beards, and some have shaved who formerly had them. Some have lost their hair, and one, I notice, has affected a deceptive wig, and all are ten years older. The ladies I have not been so fortunate with. I have not yet had time to ask, and the faces puzzle me. There are, of course, many of the older ones I recognize. Mrs. Burton, for one, who hasn't changed a bit, and the three Misses Mackey, who, I believe, never will. You have been in Wilkesdale some years, Mrs. Leonard," he said, resting his keen gaze upon her as he spoke. "Can you tell me of everybody and everything?"

"That is much too comprehensive a task, Colonel Moffatt," she replied. "And why do you assume that I have lived some time in Wilkesdale. Does my speech betray me?" she asked, laughingly.

His face broke out into a smile. "I was in New York yesterday," he said, in seeming inconsequence, "and, having an hour or so to spare, I went to the Metropolitan Art Galleries. They have a picture there by a man whose name I have forgotten, I don't know whether you can take an interest in art, and are conversant with the methods of the impressionistic school to which, I understand, the artist belongs. If you do, perhaps what I say will savor of Philistinism, but I saw a canvas looking like a crazy quilt or a Persian carpet, and after gazing at it for some time, I became aware that, mixed up in its extraordinary masses of color, were calves and children. So impressionistic was the style that it took me some time to pick these out of the surrounding trees and foliage. There were other Philistines around me doing the same thing, even quarreling as to the number of cows depicted. I feel somewhat in the same position to-day. I am meeting and talking to heaps of people—the trees and foliage, we will say, then my attention is suddenly arrested by half-remembered features."

"The cows," suggested Ruby, who felt, like children playing "hide and seek," that he was getting "hot."

"We mustn't push the metaphor too far, Mrs. Leonard. I am sure you will understand my meaning. Smiles, frowns, voices, movements, are familiar and yet unfamiliar. With the men I am helped considerably by the names which I remember, but with the ladies that advantage is lost, for in many cases, in most cases," he said, meaningly, "the names are not the same."

"That is one of the disabilities of the sex," Ruby retorted, bravely, but feeling nevertheless that she was being drawn into a corner, "our poor identities are lost when we change our names."

She did not look at him, but she felt that he was gazing almost rudely at her.

Then the tall sunburnt Colonel leaned nearer to her, and, resting his arms upon the broad arm of her wicker chair, forced her to lift up her eyes.

"When did you change your name, Ruby?" The question came low and quietly after a long pause. The determined eyes never left her face.

"I?" She started, and laughed awkwardly, and, for the second time that afternoon, crimsoned fiercely as she did so. Mrs. Willoughby's poor little plot had very soon commenced to break down. Why had she done this silliest of things? Woman-like, she put off her explanation till a more fitting opportunity offered.

"At what precise moment did you recognize me?" she queried, answering his question by the feminine device of asking another, and then with a sudden recognition of the deference due to her supposed married state. "Do you think you should continue to call me by my Christian name?"

"WHEN DID YOU CHANGE YOUR NAME, RUBY?"

"No, I suppose I shouldn't. I am sorry," he replied. "Do you ask when I first recognized you! It was when you made that momentary lapse into pessimism. There comes a droop to your lips that I should recognize amongst thousands, but I suppose I shouldn't talk about that either. Why does time go on, Ru—Mrs. Leonard? Why, isn't it ten years ago to-day?" he said, leaning back and looking at her hungrily.

"I suppose it is for the very reason that it is ten years ago," she continued, cruelly. "You long for ten years ago, not on account of the real worth of that far-away time, but simply because you were then ten years younger, and saw visions, and dreamt dreams. You have been hardened by ten years of experience. Your capacity for seeing visions and dreaming dreams I should think has now quite left you, and you regret accordingly. You may, like Shelley, 'look before and after and sigh for what is not,' but that attitude of mind can be only a temporary one with one of your nature. New York—Wall street," she corrected herself viciously, "will claim you for its own. You will soon forget Wilkesdale exists."

(*Continued in the November number.*)

No. 1673. Ladies' Three-Quarter Coat. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 5 yards of 54-inch material and 1½ yards of velvet. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1674. Ladies' Shirred Empire Coat in three-quarter length. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 12 yards of silk. Price, 15 cents.

EMPIRE COATS FOR EVENING WEAR.

Tissue Paper Patterns of the Above Designs, 15 cents for each Number. These Models will be cut in Pinned Paper Patterns, if desired, in Stock Sizes, for $2.00 each. Cut to Special Measure, each, 50 cents extra.

Tissue Paper Patterns are not cut to Special Measure.

Charming Women Who Are Socially Prominent

Miss F. E. Dininny is a beautiful young woman whose home is on the Riverside Drive, New York. It has not been long since she made her social debût. but her delightful personal qualities and her exquisite taste in dress have made her a marked figure in every assemblage.

Miss M. A. Horstman, whose home is also on the upper West side, is distinguished as a brunette type of beauty and has been greatly admired.

(Davis & Sanford.)

MISS F. E. DININNY.

FROM the ranks of society there must always be figures that stand out more prominently than others, by reason of their special gifts and graces of beauty, wit, brains, magnetism, skill in dress, or special accomplishments. The attractive women whose faces illuminate this page have each been selected for their social qualities which have rendered them individually noted in the circles which they adorn.

(Davis & Sanford.)

MRS. A. H. ELY, NEE MERCHANT.

MRS. J. LAWRENS VAN ALEN, DAUGHTER-IN-LAW OF J. J. VAN ALEN OF "WAKEHURST," NEWPORT.

Mrs. C. E. F. McCann (née Woolworth) is a favorite of fortune and has always been most richly endowed not only with exceptional personal attractiveness but also with all the advantages of extreme wealth. Her lovely Fifth avenue residence is a treasure-house of works of art and exquisite decoration. Her marriage several months ago was a notable event and her wedding-gown a marvel of loveliness in lace.

Mrs. A. H. Ely (née Merchant) is the wife of a very prominent New York physician whose home is in the centre of the city's fashionable life, to which they belong. She is noted for her beauty and gracious manner, and is a great favorite in smart society.

Mrs. J. Lawrens Van Alen was Miss Daisy Post of New York before her marriage, a niece of Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt. By marriage she is the granddaughter-in-law of Mrs. Astor. Mrs. Van Alen has a choice collection of jewels that could put to shame those of many of the older women. For a blue gown she has a set of turquoises set with diamonds which are said to be the finest

MRS. C. E. F. M'CANN, NEE WOOLWORTH.

in the country. The necklace with pendants was a wedding present from Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. There are also brooches, bracelets and hair ornaments to go with the necklace, all evenly matched.

She also owns a set of crescents made of solitaire diamonds, each as big as a pea and every one absolutely flawless. The moon looks like a mere rushlight beside Mrs. Van Alen when she gets all her crescents on.

Her favorite ornament is the superb diamond collarette given her by her aunt, Mrs. Fred Vanderbilt, on her wedding day.

(Davis & Sanford.)

MISS M. A. HORSTMAN.

Costumes and Shirt-Waist Suits

No. 1655. Ladies' Shirt-Waist with fitted lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1656. Ladies' Box-Plaited Skirt in thirteen gores. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire costume, 10¾ yards of 42-inch material will be required. Taffetas in a dark shade of Alice blue, wine red or golden brown would be very chic in this mode.

No. 1655 Ladies' Shirt-waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1656. Ladies' Box-plaited Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1645. Ladies' Bolero Waist without lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1646. Ladies' Tunic Skirt, having a five-gored foundation skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

For this entire costume in medium size, 6½ yards of 48-inch material and 4 yards all-over lace. The popularity of the tunic skirt is now assured, and this number, combined with waist **No. 1645,** will develop a charming gown for dressy wear. Silk, crêpe de Chine, veiling, voile and very light-weight velvets are suggested, with an under blouse of silk or allover lace.

No. 1645. Ladies' Bolero Waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1646. Ladies' Tunic Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1649. Ladies' Round Yoke Waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1650. Ladies' Plaited Skirt. In sixteen gores. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

For this entire costume in the medium size, 15 yards 27-inch material, 6 yards all-over and 4½ yards of lace. These two numbers are combined to develop a dainty evening gown of chiffon cloth and lace, the only decoration being the stiff ribbon bows and a high fitted girdle of silk in a contrasting color.

No. 1653. Ladies' Shirt-Waist with fitted lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1654. Ladies' Eleven-Gored Skirt with extension plaits below the knee. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

For medium size of this entire costume, 10 yards of 42-inch material will be required. A smart tailor-finished shirt-waist suit of taffetas is here illustrated, the novel strapping of self material is finished with piping of check silk. This is one of the newest features in trimming, and silk crochet buttons, which have taken the place of the metal buttons so long in favor.

No. 1647. Ladies' Draped Waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1649. Ladies' Round Yoke Waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1650. Ladies' Plaited Skirt in Sixteen Gores. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1653. Ladies' Shirt-waist with fitted lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1654. Ladies' Eleven Gored Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.

The skirt is a two-piece circular model. Trimmed at the foot with ruffles of lace and a soft fold of wide ribbon.

No. 1651. Ladies' Princess Dress. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 14½ yards of 21-inch silk, 1½ yards of insertion, 20 yards of lace edging and 9 yards of lace flouncing if made as illustrated. A chic frock of silk and lace, in the popular Princess mode. The pattern closes at the centre-back and is supplied with a fitted lining.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1647. Ladies' Draped Waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1648. Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.

A SUPREME NOVELTY

In the way of Waists will be presented in the forthcoming November number. We are the first to import this PARIS MODEL, and all others must copy from us! Every home woman will want to buy the Pattern because it is beautiful and new.

When you have seen it, your devotion to the Pictorial Review will be greater than ever.

$1.00 a year. Single numbers 15 cents.

No. 1651. Ladies' Princes Dress. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

Marguerite's Hero: A Love Story

By
Leander J. Coxe

Part II.

SYNOPSIS OF PART I., *published in the September number.* Marguerite Creighton has been miraculously saved from drowning, when her boat capsized in the lock, by an interesting stranger named Howard Smith. He has imperiled his own life in doing so, and is taken to her home and carefully nursed by her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Creighton. Marguerite's engagement to Allen Mackenzie had been announced five weeks previously, on her twentieth birthday, and upon her fiancé's return home from a visit the day after the accident, he is overcome with jealousy at the attention which the Creightons, including Marguerite, are lavishing upon their guest. He is discussing his state of depression with his friend, the narrator of the story, when Part II. opens.)

"The best thing you can do," I urged, "is to spend the rest of the day with me. Come, we'll have a pull for a mile or two, and see what my cook can give us by way of dinner afterwards." After some demur he consented, and accordingly we walked to the boathouse, got out a boat, and set forth up the river. The evening was delightful on our return, but the subject of Smith was not referred to until we were seated cozily in my own room some time later. We dined at seven, and when cigars had been lighted and we were smoking by the open window Allen grew confidential.

"You understand," he said, "it isn't that I wish to belittle what the confounded fellow has done, though I'd give a good deal to have been the one to pull Marguerite out of the water. But would any decent man linger there on the strength of it? I tried to bottle myself up, but when I saw the fellow pawing her about last night, I confess I lost my temper——"

"You don't mean that there is a break——"

"I don't know what to call it," he continued. "I admit I lost my head. I objected to Marguerite's being treated as Smith treated her, and she flew out at me; said I was mean and ungenerous—that sort of thing, took off her engagement ring, and gave it back to me."

"Well?" I urged, as he paused.

"I refused to take it," said Allen, "but she wouldn't put it on again. I feel like a brute, and I know I hurt her, so now you can guess why I didn't go to the garden party. I couldn't tell how Marguerite would meet me before the crowd."

"After all," I suggested, "I suppose it is only what people call a lover's quarrel."

But Allen shook his head dejectedly, and it was plain that he regarded the breach as serious.

"More than that," he answered, "I haven't the least doubt in the world that she will speak to her mother, and bundle back the ring and things. I never felt so completely wretched in my life," he added; but as for myself I am afraid that I could not entirely resist a tendency to rejoice. Rising from his chair, Allen stepped out to the small garden in front of the house, leaving me to smoke in solitude for ten minutes or longer, when I suddenly looked up and saw his face at the window.

"I say," he exclaimed, "there's Dr. Creighton's man coming along the road."

"Don't suppose he's coming here," I answered.

"Yes, he is," said Allen, rather excitedly. "I wonder whether anything's up?"

"Not likely," I returned. "The doctor sometimes sends to ask me to go over for an hour when he feels exhausted after his day's labor."

"Anyhow," continued Allen, "he can't feel exhausted this evening, because he can but recently have returned from Mrs. Winship's garden party. It's just possible," he said, "that Marguerite sent a note to my place, and, finding me out, the man has brought it on here. Or perhaps she has confided in her people, and Dr. Creighton wants your advice."

While he was speaking the door opened and my waitress entered the room.

"Dr. Creighton presents his compliments," she said, "and would be extremely obliged if you could walk over to speak to him at once."

"Is Dr. Creighton's man waiting?" I asked.

"Yes, sir."

Going into the hall, I left the dining-room door open, so that Allen Mackenzie might have the gratification of overhearing what was said.

"Do you know why the doctor wants me?" I demanded.

"Well, sir, the doctor hasn't long been back from Mrs. Winship's garden party, but as far as I understand he found some of his coins had been stolen."

"Is Mr. Smith still at the house?" exclaimed Allen, coming hurriedly into the hall.

"Yes, sir," said the servant. "Mr. Smith has not been very well all day, sir; Mrs. Creighton was anxious he should see a doctor, and he said he would if he wasn't better to-morrow."

"Tell Dr. Creighton I will come at once," I answered, and when the man had departed I turned to Allen. "You won't mind my leaving you," I said. "If you care to wait to hear all about it——"

"I'm coming, too," he cried, although I confess that I should have preferred to go alone.

However, we set out together, talking little by the way. Allen swung his stick and muttered a few words to himself from time to time, while I fancied that I could guess what was passing in his mind. Jealous and prejudiced against Smith as he was, Allen found it easy to suspect him of outrageous conduct. My own opinion of Marguerite's rescuer was by no means flattering; it was impossible to maintain that he was a gentleman, although, on the other hand, it by no means followed that he was a thief. Besides, we had heard from Dr. Creighton's butler that the man was still at the house.

On ringing we were quickly admitted and taken to the library, where I had seen Marguerite showing Smith the coins a few days ago. Dr. Creighton made no attempt to rise on our entrance, but remained seated in his armchair, the picture of dejection, as he blew out his somewhat florid cheeks. He wore a rosebud in his buttonhole, a relic, no doubt, of the garden party, and on a table stood his numismatic cabinet, with the top shelf drawn out.

"You will forgive my disturbing you," he began, "but I have sustained the most serious loss."

"I am sorry to hear that," I remarked, while Allen also murmured his sympathy.

"We returned from Mrs. Winship's after, I must say, the most agreeable entertainment—I was astonished to observe that you were not one of the party, Allen. I immediately entered this room to remove my h[illegible] overcoat I wore, although the day has been warm, when I noticed that one of the shelves in my cabinet was projecting. I felt confident that I had left it securely locked as usual. I could not in the least understand it until, on making an inspection of my coins, I discovered that several were missing."

As he spoke Dr. Creighton rose laboriously and drew out the shelves one after another.

"You may observe," he continued, "that the coins have been abstracted by one who has no idea of their actual value——"

"Seems to have taken all the gold ones, anyhow," said Allen.

"That is unfortunately correct," was the answer. "Not a single gold coin remains, but some of the others which were really of greater value have been left."

"When," I demanded, "did you see them last complete?"

"I believe it was on Tuesday," he answered. "On that afternoon I lent Marguerite the key in order that she might show the coins to Mr. Smith."

"Did you check them afterwards?"

"I invariably make a point of examining the cabinet on such occasions," he returned. "The collection was intact on Tuesday evening. Of that I can be certain. Someone must have entered the house during my absence at the garden party, have forced the lock and abstracted what he thought to be the most valuable of the contents. What is the matter, my dear?" Dr. Creighton suddenly exclaimed, as his wife hastened into the library.

"John! John!" she cried, and sank into the nearest chair, covering her face with her hands.

"Calm yourself," he said. "Pray, be calm. The loss is, of course, extremely annoying; but let us hope we may succeed in capturing the miscreant——"

"He has been to my room," answered Mrs. Creighton, uncovering her face and exposing a pair of tearful eyes. "My jewel case has been broken open and completely emptied. Those beautiful diamonds which belonged to Aunt Josephine, the pearls you gave me before we were married—everything has been stolen—everything!"

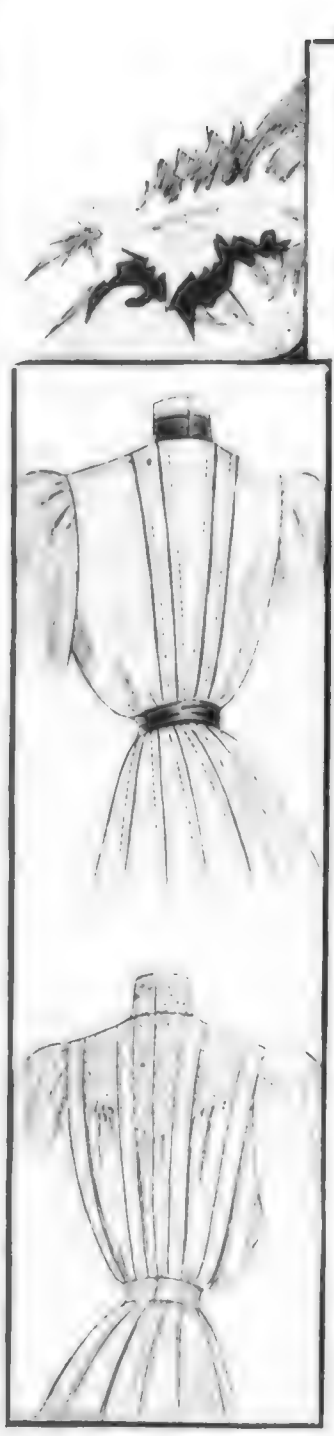
Dr. Creighton sat down in a state of entire collapse. He could not find words to attempt to express his feelings. "I advise you to send at once to the police station," suggested Allen.

"The servants might be questioned," I remarked.

"And Mr. Smith," said Allen dryly.

Now there is no doubt that Dr. Creighton was in an extremely excited condition, and prepared

(*Continued on page 13.*)



No. 1712. Ladies' Plaited Shirt-Waist of moss-green Panama cloth. No lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1608. Ladies' Plaited Skirt in fifteen gores and round walking length. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

For the entire costume in medium size, 12 yards of 36-inch material is required.

No. 1713. Ladies' Yoke Waist with fitted lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1425. Ladies' Skirt in fifteen gores. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

For the entire costume in medium size, 16 yards of 27-inch material is required. Light-weight novelty cloth and allover lace were used to develop this suit.

NEW STYLES IN SHIRT-WAIST SUITS.

Tissue Paper Patterns of these Designs, 15 cents for each Number. These Models will be cut in Pinned Paper Patterns, if desired, in Stock Sizes at the following prices: Waists, $1.50; Skirts, $1.50. Entire Costume, $2.50. Cut to Special Measure, each, 50 cents extra.

Tissue Paper Patterns are not cut to Special Measure.

(*Continued from page* 11.)

to turn upon anyone in his wrath against the thief.

"Mr. Mackenzie," he exclaimed, "I must beg you will indulge in no ungracious insinuations concerning my guest!"

"The more especially," said Mrs. Creighton, with a catch in her breath, "as he is at present in great suffering."

"Still," urged Allen, "Smith has been here during your absence. I am not making any insinuations, but it seems quite possible he may have heard suspicious sounds."

"Where is Marguerite?" I inquired, wondering that she should remain absent from the scene.

"She retired to her room as soon as she heard of her father's misfortune," said Mrs. Creighton.

"Then she does not know about the loss of your jewels?" I suggested.

But at that instant Marguerite entered the library, and I saw at a glance that she had been weeping. She gave me a limp hand, then walked straight to Allen's side, glancing deprecatingly, almost pitifully into his face.

"Father!—mother!" she exclaimed, "I cannot find my engagement ring anywhere!"

"Didn't you wear it as usual at the garden party?" Dr. Creighton demanded.

"N—no," she faltered, and again she glanced in the same timorous manner at Allen, who unceremoniously put his hand through her arm, so that I perceived that any hopes I might have been tempted to build were destined to complete destruction. Well, I tried to assure myself that my first consideration was Marguerite's happiness.

"I left the ring in one of the drawers of my dressing-table," she explained, "and—and other things have disappeared also."

Allen Mackenzie now appeared to be the only cheerful member of the group.

"You ought certainly to question Mr. Smith," he said, and I saw him press Marguerite's arm. She, too, began to look more cheerful.

"Really, Mackenzie——" began Dr. Creighton.

"After all," cried Marguerite, in a curious voice, "it could do no harm to inquire."

"No harm—to cast discredit on my guest?"

"The question arises," insisted Allen, "is Smith still your guest?"

"He is in his bedroom—extremely unwell," said Mrs. Creighton. "If he is not better tomorrow he has promised to see Dr. Gray."

"Still," I urged, "in these exceptional circumstances, I really think Mr. Smith would excuse your asking him whether he feels able to come downstairs for ten minutes." I confess I was beginning to wonder whether I should ever see that suit of clothes again, while it seemed certain that Marguerite's suspicions were at last awakening.

As Dr. Creighton had summoned me to his aid it may be persumed that he realized an obligation to attend to such advice as I could offer, and accordingly, after some further discussion, the bell was rung for the butler.

"Go to Mr. Smith's room and say that I should be glad to speak to him for a few minutes, if he feels able to come down," said Dr. Creighton, and the butler again left the room. A few moments later he returned.

"Well?" demanded the doctor, as the butler hesitated at the door.

"I knocked at Mr. Smith's door, sir——"

"Well—well?" cried Dr. Creighton impatiently.

"I was unable to make Mr. Smith hear, sir."

"Dear me," exclaimed Mrs. Creighton, "I trust he has not become worse while we have been absent."

"When did you see him last?" asked Allen.

"He retired as soon as we finished luncheon," said Dr. Creighton, beginning to look extremely warm and anxious. "Are you certain you knocked loudly?" he demanded, glaring at the butler.

"Suppose we see what we can do amongst us?" cried Allen, and a few minutes later we were all on the way upstairs, Mrs. Creighton

"CAN YOU UNDERSTAND?"

leading, followed by the doctor, puffing and blowing in his excitement, while Allen and Marguerite leisurely brought up the rear. She held his arm, and he bent over her, whispering, with an occasional glance at the finger on which ought to have been the engagement ring. I could see them distinctly as I leaned against the balustrade outside Mr. Smith's bedroom door. I had never seen Dr. Creighton so energetic as now, he stood shaking and kicking and thumping the door.

"If Smith's in that room," said Allen with a laugh, "I think he ought to hear."

"Unless," answered Mrs. Creighton, "he has become unconscious."

"Can you fetch a hammer and a screwdriver," suggested Allen, and while the butler ran downstairs the doctor desisted from his efforts, taking out a large white handkerchief to wipe his brow.

"I begin to fear," he said, "that I have been egregiously deceived."

"Still, father," murmured Marguerite, "you mustn't forget that, whatever has happened since, Mr. Smith saved my life."

"What will he think of us if he is there?" cried Mrs. Creighton.

"Something like the truth," said Allen, "that we are all extremely eager to see his face."

On the return of the butler with the tool-box, Allen selected a hammer and chisel and set to work at the door. There is no doubt he thoroughly enjoyed himself, although more than once Mrs. Creighton reminded him to do as little damage to the paint as possible. He quickly had the door open, and, of course, there was no sign of Mr. Smith. The bed was just as it had been made that morning, and the only sign of the recent occupant of the room was a collar which belonged to me. Dr. Creighton paced the carpet in a state of indignation which caused his wife sufficient anxiety to divert her thoughts from the loss of her jewels.

"Never in my life," cried Dr. Creighton, again and again, "have I been more completely deceived."

"No doubt," said Allen, "he has simply been biding his time and waiting until the first day you were all out of the way together. As soon as your backs were turned he coolly ransacked the rooms one after another, and you are not likely to see Mr. Smith again."

"I don't know what made me think of such a thing," faltered Marguerite, "because I have never for a moment mistrusted him; but directly I heard that the coins had been stolen I thought of Mr. Smith, and went to look for my ring."

"I fail to understand," said her father, "why you were not wearing your ring. If you had worn it——"

"Perhaps," suggested Allen, "Marguerite will go to New York with me to-morrow to choose another."

"At present," answered Dr. Creighton, there are more important matters to consider. I shall at once inform the police."

"Upon my word," said Allen, "I don't see how you can very well do that."

"I don't hold myself responsible for your deficiency of understanding, Mackenzie," exclaimed the doctor, evidently in a very bad temper. "I permit no one to take advantage of me with impunity."

"But still," urged Allen, "although it is most awfully annoying, and I'm sorry enough Mrs. Creighton has lost her jewels, you have to remember that we all owe Smith an immense debt of gratitude."

"Saul also among the prophets!" retorted Dr. Creighton

"Anyhow, you can't possibly imprison the man who saved Marguerite's life, even if you succeed in capturing him," said Allen.

"Really," cried the doctor, "I fail to understand you, Mackenzie. You appear to have changed your point of view completely!"

They were standing together in the hall. Marguerite turned suddenly and stooped to pat the head of Allen's dog that was playing around her feet, then, giving her lover a look of keen penetration, she dropped her eyes and I heard him whisper:

"Can you understand?"

"Yes, I think so," she answered, and on further reflection Dr. Creighton came around to Allen's opinion. No attempt was made to arrest the thief, and, indeed, Mackenzie seemed to be the only person who profited by the affair.

THE END.

Practical Rain Coats and Separate Jackets for Fall

No. 1661. Ladies' Rain Coat. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure; made with inverted plaits in front and back, held in place by stitching and a novel shaped belt with tab ends fastened with tailor buttons. Size 36 requires 7¼ yards of 44-inch material or 5 yards of 54-inch material. A desirable model for cravenette, mohair, brilliantine or pongee.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1643. Ladies' Jacket. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A smart fitted jacket of covert cloth having strapped seams, a notched collar and fly closing in strict tailor fashion. This model may be worn independently or may complete a walking costume.

No. 1191. Ladies' Long Coat Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1643. Ladies' Jacket. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

Size 36 requires 3 yards of 44-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1641. Ladies' Short Jacket. Fitted by straight seams in front and back that extend to the shoulder and having a notched collar and fly closing. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¼ yds. of 52-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1639. Ladies' Jacket. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 50-inch material. This chic little jacket is especially adapted to complete a walking costume, and broadcloth, novelty suiting or velvet are suggested for its reproduction.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1662. Ladies' Empire Coat. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards 44-inch material and ½ yard velvet. There are numerous models of coats in the Empire design, but the one here illustrated is particularly good and easily made, and is adapted to either cloth, silk or velvet.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1644. Ladies' Box Jacket Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¾ yards of 42-inch material. Loose box-jackets, like the one here portrayed, are again in favor, especially for separate jackets for run-about wear.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1191. Ladies' Long Coat. Suitable for traveling or rainy weather, and excellent for such fabrics as rain-proof cravenette, covert cloth, or silk. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 inches bust measure requires 4 yards of 54-inch material and ¾ yard velvet.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1661. Ladies' Rain Coat. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1360. Ladies' Fitted Full-Length Coat. For rainy weather use. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. For size 36 inches bust measure 5½ yards of 54-inch material will be required. A mode that is both stylish and comfortable, fitting the figure rather snugly, yet having ample skirt width.

The back and front are cut in sections, which, when joined, give the appearance of stitched tucks, the centre front section having shaped strap extensions, which cover the tuck effect at the bust line and form part of the belt at the waist. The sleeves are developed in a similar manner, small tucks being held in place by strap extensions.

A notched collar and small, mannish revers finish the neck and the coat is fastened with an under lap or fly closing.

No. 1360. Ladies' Fitted Full Length Coat. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

Material for Separate Coats.

All material that is intended for developing a coat, jacket or any outside wrap should be sponged and shrunk before making up. As a rule this process is gone through before the goods reaches the retail customer, but there are exceptional cases, so it is wise to ask the salesman this fact, and if it has not been done, send it to a reliable firm to be properly prepared to face any sort of stormy weather.

Shrinking and sponging can be done at home successfully in the following manner.

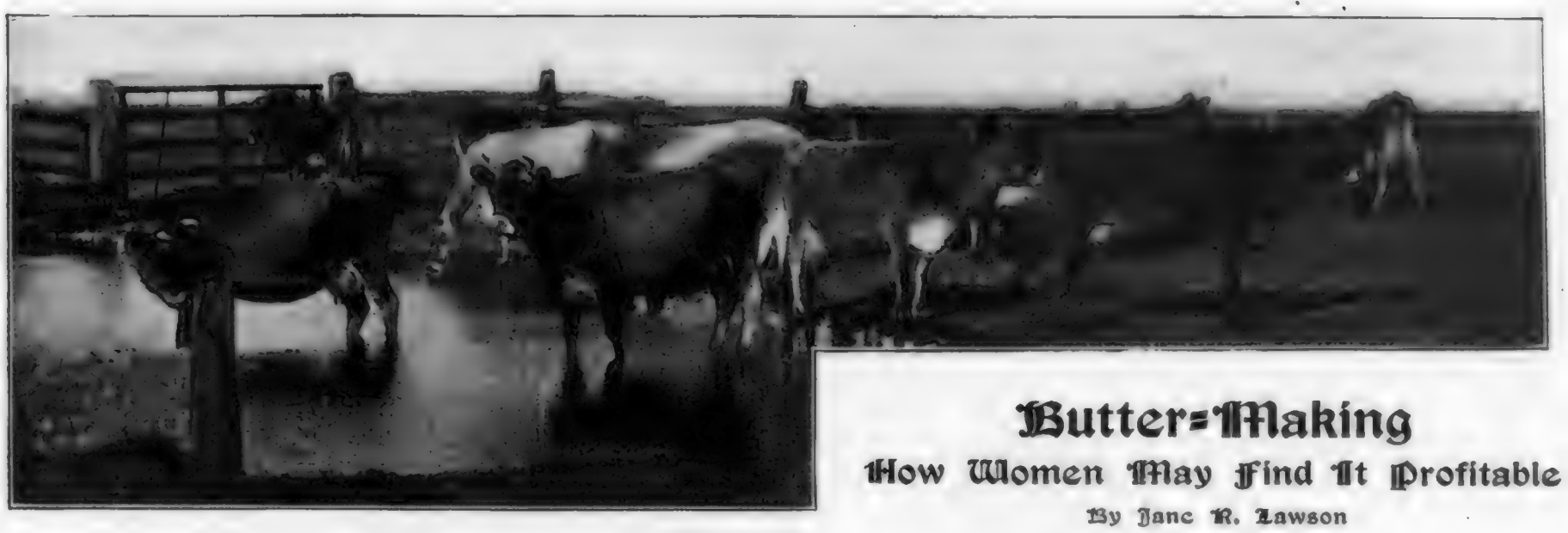
Take a large sheet of muslin and wet thoroughly in clear, cold water, then wring out the water, leaving the sheet an even dampness. Open your material out straight and flat, without wrinkles or creases, and roll it thus in the sheet, a layer of the damp sheet, touching every inch of the cloth, and leave thus until the sheet and cloth are thoroughly dry. Pressing will not be necessary.

No. 1662. Ladies' Empire Coat. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1644. Ladiss' Box Jacket. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bnst measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1641. Ladies' Short Jacket. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1639. Ladies' Fitted Jacket. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.



Butter-Making

How Women May Find It Profitable

By Jane R. Lawson

DAIRY-FARMING for women offers a field of industry and profit which is quite in line with their household pursuits. In order to be successful, however, there are certain requisites which must be carefully attended to. Much farm butter fails to bring the price demanded through the careless and slovenly habits of those in charge of the milk. If one would make good butter, good milk is indispensable, and this comes only from fine, healthy cows, nourished on excellent pasture and sweet grain, with pure water to drink and air to breathe. The flavor of butter is easily affected by certain weeds, such as leeks, rag-weed, wild onions, etc., and also by rotten silage, mouldy fodder or hay, and musty grain. The quality of the milk and health of the animals is dependent upon pure drinking-water, the cows being compelled, frequently, to drink the water in stagnant pools. Impure air also affects the health of the animals—the stable must be clean, and the cows well bedded.

The utmost cleanliness is necessary in milking and in the care of the milk. Before beginning to milk, the udder and flank of the cow must be dampened, and the milk must be strained immediately and not allowed to stand in the stable. A cheese-cloth strainer is preferable to one of wire gauze. Smoothly soldered milk-pails of tin are the best. Every utensil should be thoroughly cleansed, whenever used, washed first in cool, then hot, water, finally scalded with boiling water and dried in the sunlight; all wooden utensils—butter-bowl, ladle, worker and churn, should be washed first with hot water and then scalded.

The milk should be set as soon as possible after being drawn from the cow. The shallow setting in pans with two or three inches of depth makes a good quality of butter, but requires more work. A ventilated cellar where pure air circulates and there is no mouldy smell is excellent for butter-making. Deep cold-setting is the best for raising cream. Set the milk in cans 20 inches deep by 8 inches in diameter, and surround them with ice-water as soon as possible after milking. The most satisfactory creaming is done when the temperature of the water is about 40 degrees Fahrenheit. A herd of cows (25 or 30) ought to average per cow 5,000 pounds of milk every year. The dairy thermometer is indispensable for butter-makers, and the cream separator will be found more satisfactory than any sort of skimmer.

As to churns, those which revolve and have no inside fixtures are the best. The churn should never be more than half-filled with cream—one-third is better. Churning should be done in a low temperature, and the butter should come in

A WELL-DESIGNED COW-HOUSE.

a reasonable time—say from 30 to 60 minutes. The temperature at which cream should be churned depends on the breed of the cows, but from 58 to 62 degrees is right. Draw off the buttermilk through a hair-sieve, and wash the butter twice through pure water at a temperature of fifty degrees, using each time 10 or 12 quarts of water to every 20 pounds of butter. Remember that mottled, streaked or speckled butter (which comes from carelessness in making, or insufficient mixing of the salt) will not bring a good price.

Always use good fine dairy-salt. The best way to insure uniformity in salting is to remove the butter from the churn, weigh it, and allow one ounce of salt to a pound, working it enough to evenly incorporate the salt. It is better to work butter twice than once—the first time just enough to mix in the salt, leaving it for four or six hours at a temperature of 60 or 65 degrees Fahrenheit, and then working it just enough to obliterate all streaks and mottles. Immediately after the butter is worked pack it in neat, clean packages.

In weighing the question of the breed of cattle best adapted to the dairy, there are three useful sorts to be considered, any one of which would prove profitable. These are the Jersey, the shorthorn, and the Ayrshire.

The Jersey has always been pre-eminent among dairy cattle. It is not distinguished so much on account of the quantity of its yield—though this is often very great—as the quality. It is remarkable for the richness of its milk, and therefore its butter-yielding capacity. It will sometimes yield a pound of butter for less than two gallons of milk, the ratio of the average dairy cow being the same amount for three gallons. It can therefore easily be understood how valuable this breed is in a dairy where butter is the chief production. It has another useful property, which leads dairymen to keep one at least of these cows in their herd—namely, that the mere fact of mixing a portion of Jersey milk with that of non-Jersey cattle increases the total yield of butter. This has not been sufficiently widely known. It is attributed to the fact that the Jersey milk possesses unusually large fat globules, the effect of which is to attract the much smaller globules in the milk of other cattle which would otherwise not cohere in butter-making, but pass off in the buttermilk.

The shorthorn has been so greatly improved of late years that its milk has become a strong rival in quality to that of the Jersey. It far outstrips it in quantity in the best instances.

Lastly, there is the Ayrshire. The great point of this breed is its large milk yield, and its comparatively moderate price. They are excellent where milk is sold. The milk is not suitable for butter-making, but admirable in the manufacture of cheese.

A BUTTER PRIZE-WINNER.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN SEPARATE WAISTS.

Tissue Paper Patterns of the Above Designs, 15 cents for each Number. These Models will be cut in Pinned Paper Patterns, if desired, in Stock Sizes, for $1.50 each.

Cut to Special Measure, each, 50 cents extra.

Tissue Paper Patterns are not cut to Special Measure.

No. 1707. Ladies' Waist of Alice blue taffetas and allover lace, made on a fitted lining and cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 6 yards of silk and 1½ yards of allover. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1708. Fancy Waist of soft silk, with suspender effect of allover lace. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure Size 36 requires 4 yards of silk and 2 yards of allover. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1709. Ladies' Fancy Waist of crêpe de Chine, developed over a fitted lining and closed in the back. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 6 yards 21-inch silk and ½ yard velvet. Price, 15 cents.

Handy Helps in the Household

How to Make Picture-Frames

By W. S. B.

VERY pretty little frames of simple construction may be made at home by the person who possesses a mite of ingenuity. Those innocent of mitred joints are the best for the purpose.

The illustration marked Fig. 1 shows a type of frame in which there is ample scope for variation in detail. It may be made of any size, given a board of sufficient width from which to cut the foundation, which in this case is the main item.

The wood should be not less than ¾ of an inch in thickness, and planed on both sides. With the tenon-saw cut out the desired size. Then mark the picture-opening, and remove the enclosed rectangle by making a centre-bit hole at each corner and then working the scroll-saw from hole to hole. Neatly trim the inside edge with the chisel. The "rebate" shown in the sectional view may be contrived by nailing or gluing strips of wood round the inside edges of the opening.

Add the small half-round beading, which serves the double purpose of concealing the rebate-joint and of giving a neat finish to the frame. To make this beading, get some lengths of three-eighth-inch wooden curtain-rod, and saw them down the centre. The simple ornament shown in the illustration is applied to the surface and securely by gluing. The straight pieces are made from the same half-round beading, and the circles may be cut from a broom-handle.

This frame looks well if finished by painting it with two or three coats of "zinc-white" paint, smoothing each coat, when dry, with fine sandpaper, and leveling the final coat with pumice-stone, used with plenty of water. Or the surface may be covered with Japanese leather-paper or fabrics of various kinds.

The frame shown in Fig. 2 is more ambitious. Commence by making the foundation of wood, say ⅝ of an inch thick, having sides and bottom of the same width, and top wider.

If of small size, the foundation may be cut from a single piece of board, as in the preceding example; but for a large frame it is best to make it of 4 pieces joined at the corners, by

Fig. 1.—A simple frame, with scope for variation in detail
A.—A sectional view of the "rebate."

halving the thickness of each piece where the ends overlap (see small Fig. B.). Glue together, make sure that all is true and square, and set aside to dry.

Next, add the pilasters, say of quarter-inch thick wood, beginning at the lower line of the frame-opening and extending to the top of the frame. These may be nailed in place, as they will subsequently be covered by the "reeding."

The column bases should next be added. These should be rectangular blocks half an inch thick and half an inch wider than the pilasters, continuing the latter to the bottom of the frame. Add the plinth, either shaping it from a single piece of wood (in which case the bases of the pilasters may be shortened to allow it to be glued along its whole length to the foundation), or building it up

Fig. 2. A more ambitious frame, but without constructive difficulties
A. Sectional view of rebate.
B. The foundation of the frame.

Fig. 3. A frame for pictures or photographs, or for use as a bracket.

from separate pieces cut from a strip of wood of the proper width and thickness to the required size.

In similar manner build up the pilaster heads and entablature. The mouldings for these are made by removing one angle from a strip of wood of rectangular sections with the plane, the strip for the cornice being wider than that for the capitals.

The ornamental bosses may be made by sawing in two an ordinary draughtsman. Lastly, the reeding of the pilasters is contrived by the use of parallel strips of the half-round beading glued in place.

There only remains the rebate, which is easiest made by nailing a strip of wood ⅜ of an inch thick at half an inch distance from the frame opening at the back, as shown in the sectional view A. When all is complete, finish in one of the ways suggested for the last example.

The frame shown in Fig. 3 is suited for a set of three pictures or photographs, and will serve also as a bracket. The board forming the body of the frame should be at least half an inch thick, to admit of the rebates being cut out with the chisel to half its thickness. Draw half the shape of it on paper, cut it out, and use it to mark the whole shape.

The horizontal strip or shelf may be ⅝ of an inch thick, and should not be more than 3 inches wide, or its shadow will obscure the pictures. Cut all curves with the scroll-saw and finish with the chisel and sandpaper. Be careful to draw well-shaped ovals for the openings.

Add the two struts, shaping them to match those at each end, which will have been made in one piece with the foundation.

Lastly, add the dentils, made by cutting cubical sections from a square rod of wood, gluing them at equal distances apart, thereby making a secure joint between the shelf and back.

Decorative Value of Mirrors

A well-placed mirror has the effect of a pool of water in a garden; it makes reflections, and a pleasant spot upon which the eyes may rest. In a dark corner a mirror is nearly equal to a window—provided it reflects a bright portion of the room.

In olden times the distinction between a mirror and a looking-glass was clearly defined. The glass was purely personal, and had no place outside of the bed-chamber. The mirror belonged to the parlor or the dining-room, and was chosen to accord with the woodwork of the room. The most beautiful of these articles was the mantel mirror, which is now reproduced in many modern homes, but in few houses does it have the old-time character. In the old days a pair of candlesticks and two tall India vases were frequently the only ornaments on the mantelpiece. What housewife to-day has the courage to place only four things on her mantelpiece?

In new houses the built-in mantel-mirror is seldom used. When it is employed, it is sunk in a plain band of wood like the trim of the room. The few articles used should be chosen with care. A clock of plain design, if it is going, is a sensible thing to have. If it does not keep time it is the most useless thing in the house, and should not be placed where it is a constant delusion. Place it on the mantelpiece and so near the glass that the back is not reflected. A pair of candlesticks and a pottery bowl of flowers; something for matches, if there is a fire-place, or if the sticks hold candles—and nothing more is needed. The bowl may cost 50 cents or $10.00, the candlesticks may be of brass or of silver, inherited from a great-grandmother, but the rule holds good. With such an arrangement you cannot go astray.

If the mantelpiece has no mirror do not add one. Decide what you wish the mirror to reflect, and hang it accordingly. The room may be deficient in sunshine; place the mirror where it will catch the reflected light. Or the room may have a charming view from one window; duplicate the view in the mirror.

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Special Designs in Skirts and the Newest Mode in Tailored Shirt-Waists

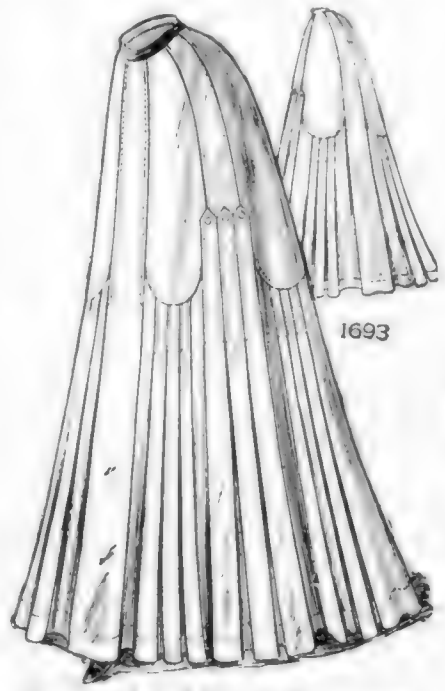
No. 1692. Ladies' Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.
Price 15 cents.

No. 1692. Ladies' Skirt. In fifteen gores, having extension plaits below the hip and an inverted box plait in front and back. This is one of the latest modes in tailored skirts and is developed in broad cloth with groups of silk crochet buttons finishing each extension plait. The pattern is excellent, either as a separate skirt or to complete a costume, and is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 9½ yards of 42-inch material, or 7¾ yards of 50-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1693. Ladies' Fancy Box-Plaited Skirt, each alternate gore lengthened by a box-plaited section and with a full-length box-plait at the centre-front and back. The pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 10 yards of 44-inch material. Skirts were never before as elaborate as those shown for this season's wear, and are so beautifully modeled and tailored that with few exceptions trimming of any description is not required. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1694. Ladies' Skirt with applied straps at each seam, and box-plaited sections at each seam set in below the knee. The pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure; size 26 requires 6½ yards of 44-inch material, or 6 yards of 50-inch material. For cloth, silk, velvet or novelty suiting this smart model is especially advised. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1716. Ladies' Shirt-Waist, without lining. A desirable shirt-waist for silk, flannel or winter-weight cotton materials, and particularly recommended to complete a shirt-waist suit of velveteen. These velveteen shirt-waist suits are one of the correct modes for the season's wear and are both stylish and serviceable. This pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure; size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 27-inch material, or 3¼ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1693. Ladies' Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.
Price 15 cents.

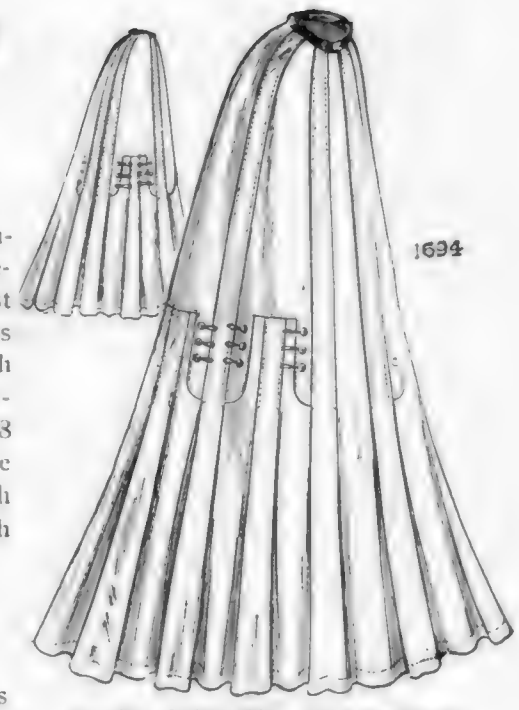
No. 1716. Ladies' Shirt-Waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.
Price 15 cents.

Hints for the Home Tailor

This season's most popular skirts are cut in extremely fanciful design; in fact, never before have the lines of skirt models been as complicated or these garments as difficult to develop. Trimming, with the exceptions of machine-stitching, and crochet or tailor buttons, is seen but rarely on street skirts, those for evening gowns are of plainer design but are trimmed more. Thus the real beauty of the street skirt must needs be in its development, that is, the finishing or tailoring.

Let the home tailor remember that the secret of a perfectly finished tailored garment lies in the basting and pressing. Baste every line and seam, fit carefully, and know that the garment is absolutely correct before stitching or pressing.

Just here it seems quite opportune to make mention of the measurements of ladies' skirts (see table on this page); both the waist and hip measurements are given on the envelope of every skirt pattern, and it is always best if the hips are larger in proportion with the waist to order a larger waist measure and then fit it in to the desired size. This is especially true of plaited or tucked skirts.



No. 1694. Ladies' Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.
Price 15 cents.

Fashions for the Little Maid

No. 1711. Child's Adjustable Collar and Cuffs. Cut in sizes 4, 8 and 12 years. Size 8 years requires ¼ yard of 36-inch material.
Price 10 cents.

No. 1710. Child's Dress. Cut in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 years requires 3 yards of 36-inch material, and 4¾ yards of lace.
Price 15 cents.

When ordering skirt patterns by mail, remember that if the hips are larger in proportion than the waist, order by the hip measurements and fit in the waist to the required size.

Corresponding Bust, Waist and Hip measurements for Ladies:

BUST . .	**32**	**34**	**36**	**38**	**40**	**42**	**44**
WAIST .	**22**	**22**	**24**	**26**	**28**	**30**	**32**
HIP . .	**37**	**39½**	**42**	**45**	**48**	**51**	**54½**

The regular length of skirts is 42 inches in front and 45 inches in back. This is the ordinary round length. Skirts with a sweep or train are longer in the back but not in the front, and all skirt lengths are printed in the envelope directions.

The Realm of Fashion

A PRACTICAL review of the styles scheduled for early Autumn by THE PICTORIAL REVIEW, which has the exclusive record of setting so many of the beautiful fashions accepted by American women of taste, reveals the continued prominence of the Empire vogue in several specific particulars. The Napoleon collar, which is illustrated in this number and developed in PICTORIAL REVIEW pattern number 1695, is a distinguishing characteristic of the season's fashions and gives the desirable *cachet* to any garment which it ornaments. The wide revers, large buttons (many of them ornamented by hand) and the leg-o'-mutton sleeve are also prominent features that will emphasize the newest garments.

THE NEWEST BAND TRIMMING, WITH APPLIQUE FLOWERS OF NARROW RIBBON.

TUNIC AND PRINCESS SKIRTS.

In the way of skirts the tunic and the princess are advanced very much to the front in popularity, and will continue to grow in favor as the Autumn days lengthen into Winter.

The princess walking skirt is a *chic* and most attractive affair, having the effect of being made all in one piece. The corselet part, which defines the hip and waist lines, ends at the top underneath a trimmed bolero, on which soutache, buttons, embroidered bands or—newest of all—the pretty ribbon trimmings are stylishly disposed. An absolutely correct fit to these skirts is indispensable, and they should not be rashly attempted by an amateur unless she possess the artistic eye and can secure perfect results. From time to time the princess gown has reappeared, and women with fine figures have seized upon the fashion with avidity, for nothing else is so becoming to them; but the difficulty in getting an absolute perfection of fit over the hips has deterred some of them from attempting to wear it. This new arrangement, however, makes it possible to achieve better results than formerly.

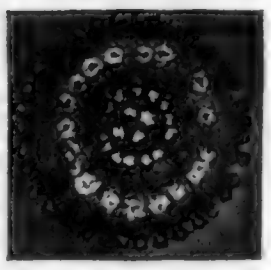
The tunic skirt—which is really the revival of the old-time overskirt, hung over a trimmed drop-skirt—is appropriate for all, and will soon be universally worn. THE PICTORIAL REVIEW adaptation of this popular style shows many very attractive possibilities. An opportunity for flat banding on the edge of the overdress brings into vogue new ribbon garnitures which are extremely pretty. Two or three rows are sometimes used. Later on, straight bands of fur on velvet and cloth tunics will be very much worn.

RIBBON GARNITURES.

In fact, ribbons as a trimming have become a rage. Twenty-five years ago this sort of embellishment was in high favor, and it is now revived with all of the enthusiasm of the hoopskirt period. Parisian dressmakers have accepted this fashion as the reigning trimming this season, and as an edging to lace it is decidedly the thing. Striped and velvet and embroidered ribbons are all included in this category, and the manners in which they are applied to gowns are endless.

THE CIRCULAR SKIRT.

The new circular skirt is in a measure deceptive, closely resembling a plaited skirt, which it is not. Of course, the portion around the hips is held down perfectly plain for about six inches below the waist with plaits or darts, but the wise ones will descry that it is the round skirt, nevertheless, and falls with bias grace rather than with the straight fullness which characterizes the plaited skirt.



EXAMPLES OF EMBROIDERED BUTTONS.

CONCERNING SLEEVES.

Sleeves are the crucial test of a well-made and fashionable gown. The revived leg-o'-mutton sleeve is an accepted fact, though in a rather modified form, cut with much greater precision, in somewhat reduced proportions, and with a closer fit underneath the arm than of yore. Then, again, two forms of the ever-useful bishop sleeve appear on plain morning shirts, the one with the fullness from wrist to elbow set in tucks, either grouped or spaced, so that the cuff is merely an added feature, laid over a sleeve which fits closely to the wrist; the other the plain, up-to-date presentment of the style, quite full at the armhole, where it is arranged in close gathers or plaits, and reduced downwards till it find its natural completion in the usual wristband with only the least bit of fullness.

Elbow sleeves form the characteristic note of the season, but with them a certain amount of care and discrimination must be used; for there is nothing more deplorable than the badly cut, floppy puff sleeve, which in some mysterious way always suggests the roll-up sleeves of a rough servant. These sleeves are most generally becoming when the puff arrangement is confined to the upper part of the arm; the effect is infinitely smarter and more distinguished than when it is continued to the elbow and finished there with the usual frill. Needless to say, a fitted lining is in all cases indispensable.

EVENING GOWNS.

The draped bodice ending in a point with the very full circular skirt will be the predominant style adopted for evening wear and the variations of this vogue will be countless. The lace coat made with rounded tails, wide revers opening over a full décolleté corsage of tulle and with puffed elbow sleeves, is a charming addition to an evening costume, the high corselet and ornamental rosettes affording rich touches of color.

BLOUSE EFFECTS.

All blouse-like effects are short; that is to say, they are dragged up in the front in zouave fashion, the fichu line ending quite 3 inches or 4 inches higher than last season. In other words, our figures must be shortened, which is a rather becoming fashion, as it tends to lengthen the leg in proportionate degree. All these zouave effects are very pretty in embroideries, laces, taffetas, and painted muslins.

THE NEW CORSET.

An attempt to popularize the high corset, or rather the low corset completed with the *soutien-gorge* (or bust support) has not yet met with distinct success. The *soutien-gorge* gives the high bust that fashion demands.

EMBROIDERED RIBBON, A STYLISH ACCESSORY TO COSTUME.

Paris Models

In Costumes Coats Blouses Skirts Etc.

For Autumn

Our buyer spent several weeks in Paris recently selecting the latest models for the Fall season and they are now placed on display in our show-rooms at 853 Broadway, where you are invited to come and inspect them. The first suggestion of these new styles is given in this number. The forthcoming

November Number

will contain further illustrations of these Paris models. Any of those illustrated in this number can be obtained in Tissue Paper Patterns for 15 cents. From these facts, you can readily see how important it is that you should send in your subscription or renewal at once, and also recommend the magazine to your friends.

Note the fact that no other magazine imports models for the benefit of its readers. In this respect we stand alone, and therefore we are the supreme arbiters of the coming styles—all others merely copyists.

Would you be well dressed? Take the *Pictorial Review* as your standard and you cannot be out of style.

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No. 1532. Ladies' Shirt-Waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1714. Ladies' Seven-Gored Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents. This entire costume in medium size requires 12 yards of 27-inch material.

No. 1715. Ladies' Plaited Waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1704. Ladies' Plaited Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents. This entire costume in medium size requires 12 yards of 32-inch material.

PRACTICAL SHIRT-WAIST SUITS.

Tissue Paper Patterns of the above Designs, 15 cents for each number. These models will be cut in Pinned Paper Patterns, if desired, in Stock Sizes, at the following prices: Waists, $1.50; Skirts, $1.50; Entire Costume, $2.50. Cut to Special Measure, each, 50 cents extra. Tissue Paper Patterns are not cut to Special Measure.

Talks to Our Girls

By Hilda Levering

Readers of THE PICTORIAL REVIEW inquiring for shops where mentioned articles may be purchased should enclose a stamped envelope for reply and state the page and date.

I WONDER if any of us appreciate as we ought that "most perfect and delightful of our senses," sight? Do we give our eyes a good education? The majority of us, I have read somewhere, "do not and cannot see one fraction of what we were intended to see." But then, Carlyle tells us that "the eye sees what it brings the power to see." And surely that means, if it means anything at all, that we must first put our eyes to school before we can send them out into the world, so to speak, to see what may be seen. At this season of the year, for instance, how much beauty is missed, how many dull days that might be bright and busy ones are passed, because we have not learned to look for the daily, hourly signs and tokens all around us of Nature busy at her Autumn workshop. If there is one thing more than another for which the town boy or girl has good cause to envy the country lad or village child, it is surely their keen, quick sight, trained in the school of Dame Nature. Sight so acquired enables the hunter in the north to distinguish his white fox quarry where the untrained eye can only detect an unbroken expanse of snow. So with the astronomer, the sailor, and the woodman, who see where the rest of us are blind.

May one not venture to repeat the few golden rules on the subject that can surely bear repetition? Avoid writing or reading at a desk or table facing a window. Never write or read by a poor or flickering light. When your eyes begin to grow tired, close your books, or put away your drawing. And, for very sleepy eyes, the very early morning dew.

EMBROIDERED BUTTONS.

In the present craze for buttons as trimming, some of the industrious girls have found a vent for their ingenuity and have been embroidering the buttons to wear with their costumes. Decorated in designs with beads, appliqués, fancy stitches, the most charming and original effects are obtainable.

Tiny buttons of linen or silk trim very prettily yokes of lace, while the small gilt button, flat or round, does much decorative duty in the service of costumes of navy serge and other materials. It is a case of "Buttons, buttons, everywhere," the embroidered varieties spelling great success, and beautifying blouses of *crêpe de Chine* and other soft fabrics inlet with motifs of lace—and no more admirable background than fine lace can be found for satin embroidered buttons. Others there are (flat as linen ones) covered with cashmere, silk or velvet, worked over with silk threads or unadorned, that garnish most effectively blouses of pale blue cashmere and white silk. Buttons of immense size flourish on Directoire coats and also on loose house-gowns and Empire coats.

In regard to the matter broached in the August "Talk to Our Girls" of the decline of grace and courtesy under the present open-air athletic training for girls, inducing a strident voice and unpleasant brusquerie of manner, let me add that these unlovely facts need not be so in any degree because a girl takes pleasure in healthy outdoor exercise. It should be her concern above all others that a graceful carriage, a gracious manner, and the charm in which both these attributes are deftly blended should still be the crown of all her accomplishments, whether in the tennis court or the classroom. "Carelessness is at the root of the evil," writes a recent observer. "Grace of manner and movement are within the cultivation of every girl, whether she be a mad golf enthusiast or merely a bookworm. . . . Robust health need not imply a sunburnt skin, a heavy gait, loud manners, and over-developed muscle."

A Girl's Rule of Conduct

Three things to live—courage, gentleness and affection.

Three things to govern—temper, tongue and conduct.

Three things to hate—cruelty, arrogance and affectation.

Three things to admire—power, dignity and gracefulness.

Three things to delight in—frankness, freedom and beauty.

Three things to wish for—health, friends and a cheerful spirit.

Three things to avoid—idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting.

Three things to fight for—honor, home and country.

JAPANESE "NETSUKES."

A letter of inquiry from one of my girl readers concludes with the following question:

"I have some quaint, carved ivory, bead-like objects, which were brought by a friend from Japan; and I am told that they are 'netsukés.' Can you tell me to what purpose these objects are applied in Japan?—C. J.

In reply, let me say that the netsuké, in Japan (pronounced 'Netzky'), serves the purpose of a button, bead, or knob, and is used by all classes for holding the tobacco-pouch, purse, or other portable property, in the girdle. The artistic instincts of the Japanese have prompted them to decorate these purely utilitarian objects with carving. Hence they have attracted the attention of Western connoisseurs, and have been sought after by collectors for their beauty as works of art and skill. The netsuké, on the authority of a learned Japanese, was introduced into Japan from China soon after the Japanese adopted the use of tobacco.

A CHARM FOR THE NECK-CHAIN.

Speaking of gew-gaws reminds me that the little charm on which there is a fashionable run just now is the wee envelope of silver or gold, just large enough to hold stamps. In its simplest guise it is of plain silver, unadorned, while more costly is the stamp case of pure gold with a ruby, simulating a dot of sealing wax. These pretty little charms swing from neck-chains and bangles, and possess the advantage, rare to such ornaments, of being useful. They are dainty gifts, and those who wish to further elaborate them may engrave the outside with a message or a monogram. Here is a charming suggestion for a bridesmaid's gift.

A SLAVE BANGLE.

Another distinct novelty in jewelry that pleases the young girls is the Slave Bangle, for which there is likely to be rather a rage, since fashion prefers odd, quaint ornaments and *bijouterie*. The new bangle is a thick, plain ring of gold, silver, platinum, or jade-like stone, colored pale green, mauve, or other hues, or speckled in white and brown. The popularity of the stone bangle rests, it may fairly be imagined, on their novelty rather than anything else, for they can hardly be regarded as becoming to the hand—they are, in fact, rather clumsy looking, but the Slave Bangle of gold is handsome ,and its thickness and simplicity single it out as distinct from the ordinary bracelet.

FOR MOTORING.

So many of the young girls have become enthusiastic motorists, interested in the "machines" of their fathers, brothers or boy friends, that the question of costume arises. There are those who contend that a motoring outfit is altogether hideous and unbecoming, but to my mind *la belle chauffeuse* is entirely delightful, and quite the girl of the hour. When she is pretty she looks prettier in the picturesque, careless hood than in the fashionable hat perched at never so correct an angle.

PRACTICAL GARMENT-CUTTING

The GREAT SUCCESS of the Chicago Cutting School For Dressmakers

(See the Inside Back Cover Page)

Is now an assured fact, and a demand for its graduates who are technically equipped has been created

AN INSTITUTION where a woman may become proficient in designing, cutting and fitting, where she may graduate as a dressmaker and command the highest prices for her work, is worth knowing about. The school for practical garment-cutting in New York has been established by the American Fashion Company for some time past, but since they have opened a branch school in Chicago new interest has developed in the subject. A special course in these several branches of work is taught, enabling the graduate to become an expert dressmaker and to make up the most intricate and beautiful creations commanding the highest prices. In perfect garment-cutting the law of cause and effect must be observed, and this is taught at those headquarters, where to every student who takes a full course of instruction, whether a beginner or a practical cutter, a diploma will be awarded, and if one wishes to frame it to show her authority for posing as an expert in that especial line—having become a graduate in designing, cutting and fitting—she has this credential to offer. The cost for teaching the system is $20.00, and this outlay would be returned in value many times over.

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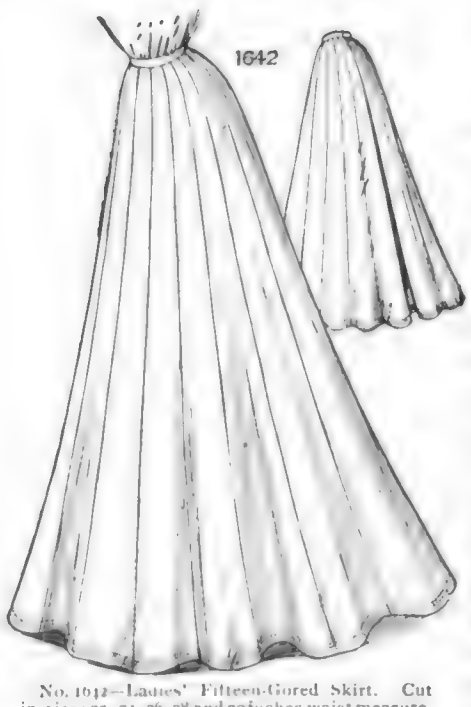


No. 1642—Ladies' Fifteen-Gored Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

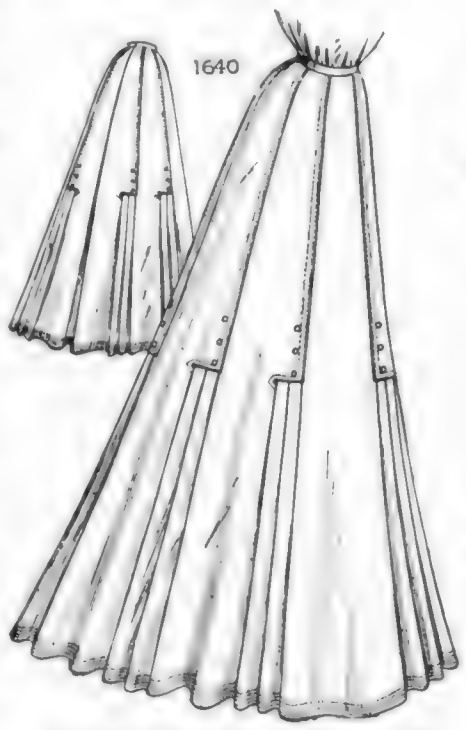
No. 1642. Ladies' Fifteen-Gored Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 7 yards of 42-inch material. A practical model to complete a walking suit of serge, cheviot, cravenette, or novelty suiting. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1640. Ladies' Nine-Gored Skirt, with extension plaits below the knee and an inverted plait at back. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 6¼ yards of 46-inch material. A smart tailored skirt desirable for cloth, velvet or silk. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1660. Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt, having plaits at centre front and back in panel effect, and trimmed with bias folds of self material. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 5½ yards of 42-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1658. Ladies' Skirt in thirteen gores, with box-plaited sections set in below the knee at the sides and back and straps at each seam which form box-plaits at the lower edge, giving the appearance of a flounce. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 7½ yards of 44-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1656. Ladies' Box-Plaited Skirt, with extension plaits at each seam below the knee and an inverted plait at back, each seam finished with a shaped strap of self material piped with bias silk. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 7¾ yards of 42-inch material and 1 yard extra same width for straps. Price, 15 cents.



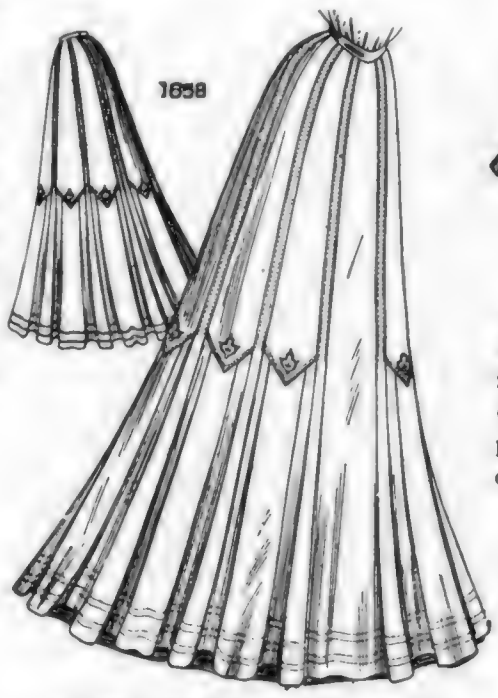
No. 1640—Ladies' Nine-Gored Skirt. Extension plaits below the knee. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1650. Ladies' Plaited Skirt. In sixteen gores. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires, if made as illustrated, 5¼ yards of 44-inch material and 5½ yards of 18-inch all-over. Price, 15 cents.

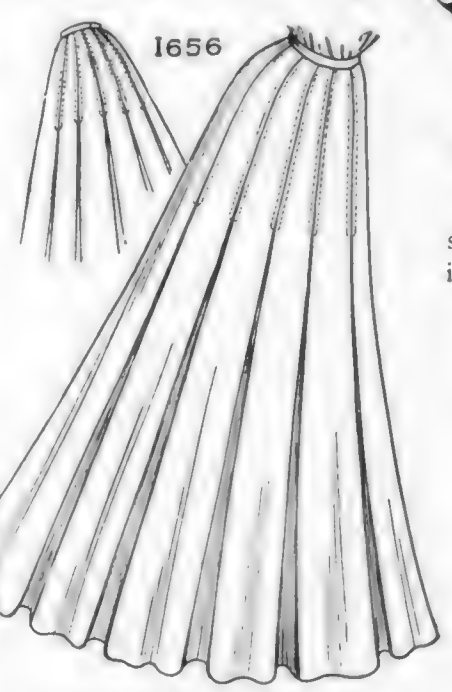
No. 1646. Ladies' Tunic Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 5¼ yards of 48-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

SKIRT CHAT.

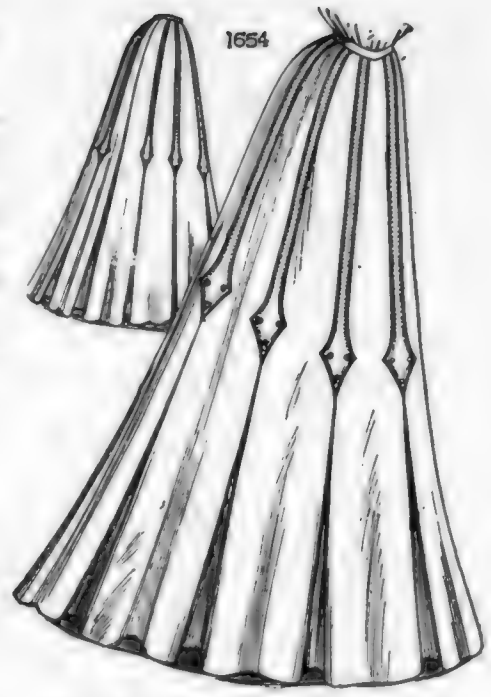
There is no lack of variety in skirt modes for Fall, the straight side and box-plaited models are still popular, and there are many new possibilities in plaited models rather more elaborate and more difficult to make, requiring expert tailoring, but nevertheless sure to be popular for smart walking skirts. The straight gore skirt, such as the umbrella and bell skirt, are a trifle too plain, but the one and two-piece circular models will be used extensively for the dressy gown—or evening frock, profusely trimmed at the foot with bewildering ruffles of fluffy lace. The vogue of the Princess skirt is apt to be limited, not from any lack of beauty, but because only the women of excellent figure and graceful carriage can afford to wear it, and women to-day are rather more cautious than in past years about adopting a style which will not present them to the best advantage. While many variations of the tunic or overskirt mode have been seen during the past Summer season, there are several new and striking adaptations worn now, and not only will these two section skirts be popular, but there are strong indications that straight skirts will be trimmed with braids, plaitings and wide folds in fanciful tunic effect. This fact should offer many suggestions in remodeling an old skirt, which ordinarily would seem too severely plain for a season when skirts are extremely elaborate in design.



No. 1658—Ladies' Skirt in thirteen gores. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



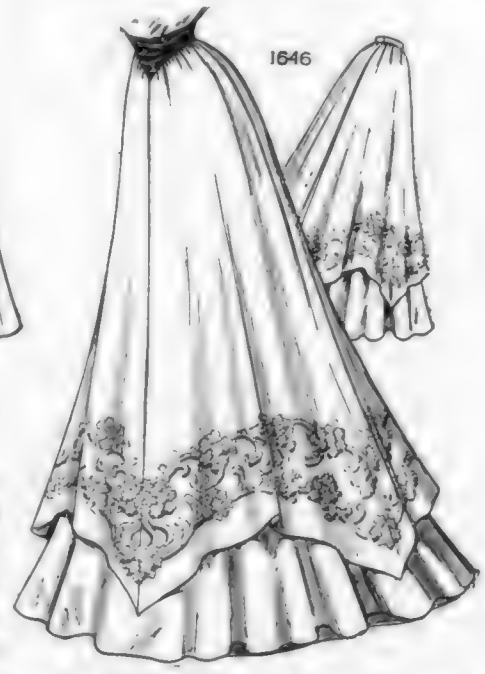
No. 1656—Ladies' Box-Plaited Skirt in thirteen gores. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents



No. 1654—Ladies' Eleven-Gored Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1650—Ladies' Plaited Skirt. In sixteen gores. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

Dressy skirts will be longer, some with trains, but correct walking skirts are cut to ankle length.



No. 1646—Ladies Tunic Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

Tuberoses and Ferns

By the Home Gardener

TUBEROSES are well known for their rich fragrance, and they may be grown by anyone in the Summer, while with sufficient warmth they will open early and late in the conservatory with little attention.

The bulbs (which are rather large) should be potted up directly they are received; if left in a paper bag for only a few days mildew is apt to appear at their base, and this is very injurious, if not fatal, to the plant. In this case the mildew should be wiped off with a soft cloth, and a little powdered sulphur or charcoal dust rubbed gently over the bulb, drying it before a fire for a few minutes, after which each bulb should be potted separately in a five-inch or six-inch pot (according to its size), well drained, with a compost of loam and leaf mould in equal quantities, adding a little sand and charcoal, especially under and around the bulb, which, however, should only be half covered, although its point should be level with the top of the pot. This compost must be moist (but not too wet) when used, and must be firmly pressed around the bulb; after which the pot should stand over hot water pipes in a temperature of about 60 degrees, water being supplied only (and then in a lukewarm state) when the soil is thoroughly dry, until the green point of the foliage starts; after which more water is needed, and before long the supply will need to be ample, with syringing, too, daily.

Although it may be several weeks before the bulbs start into growth (and all that time they must be kept on the dry side, or they may rot before roots are formed), when once this dormant period is over the upper part of the pot should be filled with rich manurial compost, and they can scarcely have too much moisture then, both in the atmosphere and at the roots; any failure to supply this will result in an attack of red spider, which quickly destroys the foliage and cripples the plant. After blooming, the bulbs can either be thrown away or cultivated for two years, when they will again (it is said) produce blossom.

In the Winter especially are we dependent upon ferns for decorating our rooms, and if they are properly attended to they will be a joy in the cold days when flowers are scarce.

Indoor ferns require a great deal of attention, whereas they are mostly given an occasional watering and then left to take care of themselves. It is generally supposed that ferns should be watered very sparingly in Winter. This is a great mistake. They require moisture all the year round, but they should not be watered to the same extent as in Summer. Ferns are often too much coddled in Winter; they like fresh air at all times, though not draughts, and they should not be kept in a higher temperature than they require.

It is far more important that the roots should be nourished than the top soil. A little tepid water should

BLOOMING STALKS OF TUBEROSE.

be placed every day in the saucer of the pot, and when the plant has sucked up all that it requires the remainder should be thrown away. The leaves should be thoroughly cleansed, at least once a week, from the dust that accumulates on them. This is easily done by placing them in a large bath and sponging them well with cold water.

The best time for repotting is towards the end of February. The pot should not be too large. Most ferns like a soil composed of one part of sand to two parts of loam and moss, and in potting them care should be taken to see that the portion of the stem where the young leaves are produced is not exposed; this is a point which is often neglected. Manures should be sparingly applied to pot plants in general, and ferns are no exception to the rule, though stimulants are necessary under certain conditions, the chief being when the plant has filled the pot with roots. Liquid manure from a farmyard, or a weak solution of Peruvian guano, when it can be had pure, are both quite safe.

Insects are a great trial to fern-growers. The plants should be thoroughly cleansed from them while the ferns are in a dormant state. Scale and black thrips are their greatest enemies. In dealing with scale the pot should be held over a pail and carefully brushed, the top soil should then be removed and fresh added. Constant sponging, at two or three days' interval, is the only way to deal with thrips. Greenfly often appears in the Spring, but does not do much harm

The davillia, or hare's foot, is one of the most useful of Winter ferns; it is well adapted for pots or rockwork in a fernery. The pot used should be shallow, as it does not root deeply. It thrives well under almost any treatment and is not particular as to soil, though it likes a compost of fibrous peat and turfy loam. The asplenium is particularly well adapted for pot cultivation, as it likes a shady position and plenty of water. The pteris is also a general favorite, and there are several good variegated varieties.

Maidenhairs (adiantums) especially are apt to become weak and untidy looking unless under good cultivation, and small ferns of many kinds are so useful to slip into bowls for table decoration that it is as well to have plenty of them. Where gas is burned, however, it is useless to expect adiantums to thrive, and pterises should be selected, for these "ribbon-ferns" are far more robust than maidenhairs. Pteris tremula is not only robust, but also almost hardy.

Pteris serrulata cristata (the crested ribbon-fern) is a good fern for the house, and pteris cretica albolineata has strong fronds with silvery centres. Of the maidenhairs, the most suitable for a room is adiantum fragrantissum, with large fronds, which are not so tender as those of the rest.

In many modern houses the bathroom provides a safe refuge for ferns and delicate room plants, where the hot water can be turned on for a few minutes to moisten the air, and the pipes will remain warm throughout the night.

A very graceful climbing fern is lygodium japonicum, which, although it needs the moist air of a greenhouse during its season of growth, will stand well in a room in the Autumn. It is, however, deciduous, dying down completely toward the Spring.

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Nos. 1675-1676. Smart walking costume of novelty suiting and velvet. The jacket (**No. 1675**) is slightly bloused in front, and closes over a double-breasted vest of white broadcloth. Ornamental straps of the velvet are arranged in suspender effect in front and back, and there is a double collar of the velvet and cloth. This pattern is cut for sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

Skirt (**No. 1676**) is developed with a novel arrangement of box-plaited gores, which form a simulated flounce below the hips. There is a seam at the centre front and an inverted plait at the back. The pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents. For this entire costume in medium size 12 yards of 50-inch material will be required.

Nos. 1677-1678. A practical street suit of fine serge, with trimming of broadcloth and velvet. The blouse is double-breasted, and finished at the neck with a flat round collar, and stitched straps held in place by ornamental buckles of gun metal decorate the jacket and sleeve. This pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

The skirt (**No. 1678**) is a fifteen-gored model, having extension plaits at each gore in a shaped flounce effect. This pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents. For this entire costume in the medium size 10 yards of 52-inch material, ½ yard of 48-inch contrasting material and ½ yard of velvet will be required.

Twenty-Five Little Domestic Helps

1.—To Stop a Gas Leak

LOCALIZE the leak by applying strong soapsuds to the suspected places. The leak will show by bubbles forming. It may then be stopped by pressing a small piece of hard soap on the place. If much gas has escaped, open the windows, and avoid a light.

2.—To Revive a Flagging Fire

DROP a tablespoonful of sugar crystals into the centre of the fire. Another method is to soak a piece of newspaper in kerosene oil and thrust it amongst the coals. Never pour the oil on the fire direct from the can.

3.—To Fasten Loose Castors

CASTORS become loose in time by the screws oscillating in their holes and enlarging them. Withdraw the screws, and partly turn round the socket of the castor. Then make new holes, and re-drive the screws.

4.—To Preserve Steel Goods from Rusting

FIREIRONS and other bright steel articles, which have to be stored away, may be kept from rusting by coating them with a mixture of blacklead and lard. They should be wrapped in woolen cloth, if at all—never in cotton or linen.

5.—To Prevent Gas and Lamp Chimneys Breaking

PUT the new chimneys in a large saucepan of cold water and bring slowly to the boil. Then set aside till the water is quite cool again. This is a simple process of "annealing," and it is very effective.

6.—A Useful Adhesive Paste

MIX wheat flour with cold water to a thin creamy consistency. Heat in an enamel saucepan till the mixture thickens, stirring the whole time. Then add, and well stir in, thirty drops of oil of cloves to the half-pint of original mixture. When cold remove the hardened surface and bottle. This paste keeps indefinitely.

7.—To Prepare Glue

BREAK it into small pieces and put into a marmalade jar with enough cold water to cover it, and leave for twenty-four hours. By this time the glue will have absorbed all the water. Put the jar in a saucepan, with water sufficient to reach two-thirds of its height outside, and boil till the glue is melted.

8.—To Lay Linoleum

DO not use tin tacks. After shaping and fitting, fasten down with shoemakers' "sprigs," which are headless, and do practically no injury to the linoleum. They hold it firmly, and are invisible, and the linoleum may subsequently be removed without damage.

9.—To Stain Wood

WHITE wood of all kinds can be stained to any desired color by the use of the "water stains" procurable from most house decorators. It should be applied evenly with a soft brush, and when dry may be fixed by rubbing over with linseed oil, or coating with French polish laid on with a brush. Both methods give a pleasant dull surface, that looks better than varnish.

10.—A Good Furniture Polish

Beeswax ....3 oz.
Pearlash ....2 oz.
Water .....6 fluid oz.
Heat till incorporated, and then add:
Boiled linseed oil.....4 oz.
Turpentine ....5 oz.

11.—To Revive Leather Work

CHAIR-SEATS and table-tops get shabby by friction, and the attentions of his Majesty the Cat. Repair all jags with a rapidly drying varnish. Then rub over the whole surface with a flannel pad dipped in white of egg. When this is dry the leather will look almost like new.

12.—To Improve Plaster Casts

HOWEVER good in design, plaster casts soon soil and look cheap. If, when new, they are sprayed with "fixatif"—a preparation to be obtained at artists' material shops—they will assume the color and texture of ivory. So treated they may afterwards be washed when desired.

13.—To Stain a Floor

VARNISH stains lie on the surface and soon wear off. A simple stain may be made by coloring linseed oil with ground burnt umber. Rub well into the boards with a flannel pad. This stain goes right into the wood, and is therefore very durable.

14.—To Freshen Carpets

BEAT the carpet thoroughly and tack it into place, then wash it from seam to seam with the following mixture, applied with a clean scrub-brush:

Water .... ½ gal.
Nitric acid .... ½ oz.
Melted soap.....½ lb
Washing soda.....¼ lb.

Do only a small piece at a time, and rub until dry with a clean cloth. To kill moths in a carpet on the floor, spread a cold, damp cloth on the floor, iron over it with a very hot iron, and the steam thus caused will kill the moths.

15.—To Keep Cut Flowers

QUICKLY dip the end of each flower-stem in boiling water, and then arrange in a vase of cold water, to which a few lumps of charcoal have been added. The extra trouble is justified by the greater length of time the flowers last in good condition.

16.—To Preserve Furs

CAMPHOR, pepper, naphthaline, and other like substances are useless. The most efficient method is cold storage, and, next to that, to air, beat and well brush the furs at monthly intervals. This removes the moth's eggs. It is the caterpillar which does the damage.

17.—For Black Picture-Frames

WASH with warm water and dry thoroughly with a linen cloth. Then apply thinly with a soft brush one or more coats of "eggshell" or Berlin black.

18.—To Frost Glass

MAKE a hot solution of sulphate of magnesia, as much as the water will dissolve, and apply thinly with a brush. When cold brush over a weak solution of gum arabic. Another method is to dab over with fresh putty.

19.—To Sterilize Milk

PLACE in bottles, closing the neck of each with a plug of clean cotton-wool. Pack the bottles in a large saucepan or boiler, fill the latter with cold water, and bring to boiling point. Set aside to cool gradually.

20.—To Dye Lace

VARIOUS shades of yellow, cream and ecru may be imparted to lace by steeping it in cold tea or coffee, diluted according to the depth of tint desired. The lace should be partly dried by dabbing with a linen cloth, and afterwards ironed.

21.—To Lay a Fire that will Burn

CRUMPLE the paper lightly into masses the size of the fist, and with them cover the bottom of the grate. Then build the wood in a wide cone—wigwam fashion—resting against the back of the grate. Add coal all round in small pieces. This recipe is infallible.

22.—To Mend China

WITH a camelhair brush moisten the surfaces of the fracture with warm water. Then quickly apply a thin coating of cement to both surfaces, and bring them together with pressure sufficient to squeeze out all excess of adhesive. When dry, clean the join with a rag dipped in hot water.

23.—To Preserve Eggs

COAT each egg separately by immersing it in a solution of silicate of soda, known otherwise as "water-glass." This is an excellent preservative.

24.—To Waterproof Boots

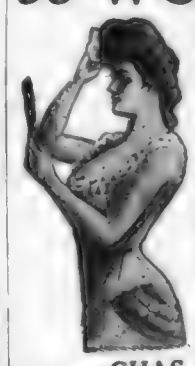
RUB in the following composition:

Linseed oil ..... 4 oz.
Turpentine .... 1 oz.
Yellow wax .... 1 oz.
Burgundy pitch ..... 1 oz.
Resin .... 1 oz.

25.—To Mend Meerschaum

BRUSH some garlic to a paste, and rub the broken surfaces with it. Press closely together and bind with thin wire. Then boil for half an hour in milk. An equally good cement is composed of quicklime mixed with white of egg. The latter does not require boiling.

99 WOMEN IN 100



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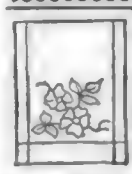

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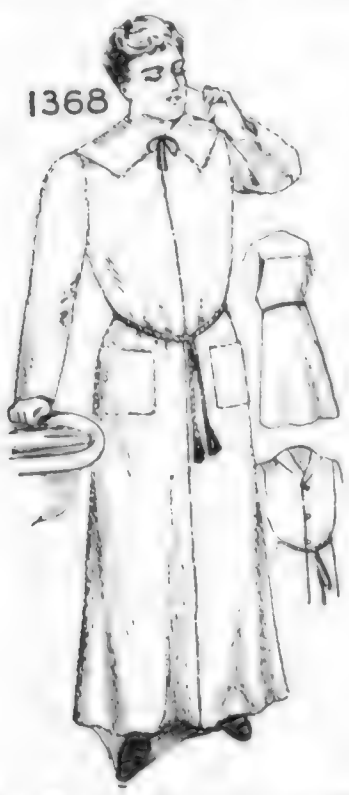
No. 1331. Ladies' Square Yoke Night Gown. This is a model with a high neck finished with a round

No. 1221 Child's Night Drawers. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Price 10 cents.

collar, and with long, bishop sleeve and a centre front closing, or the pattern may be used to make a gown to slip on over the head, having a low square neck and full elbow sleeves. Cut in sizes



No. 1368. Men's Dressing Gown or Bath Robe. Cut in sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

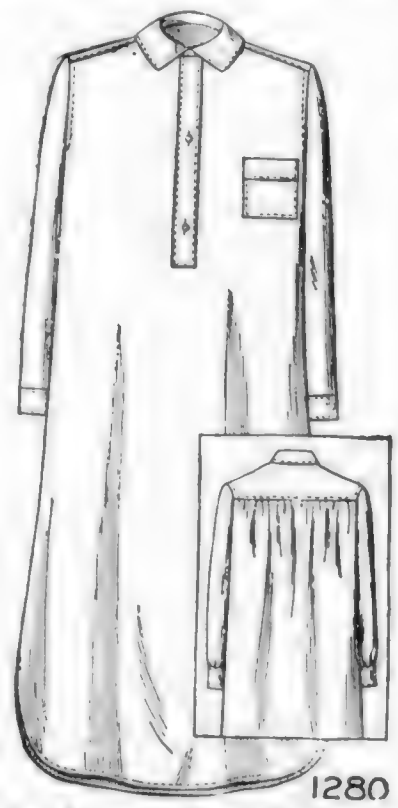
32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 6 yards of 36-inch material, and for the low neck mode, 2 yards of insertion and 1¾ yards of lace. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1261. Child's Night Dress. This number illustrates what is known as the sack gown, and is practical in flannel or cotton ma-

No. 1331. Ladies' Square Yoke Night Gown. Cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 bust measure. Price 15 cents.

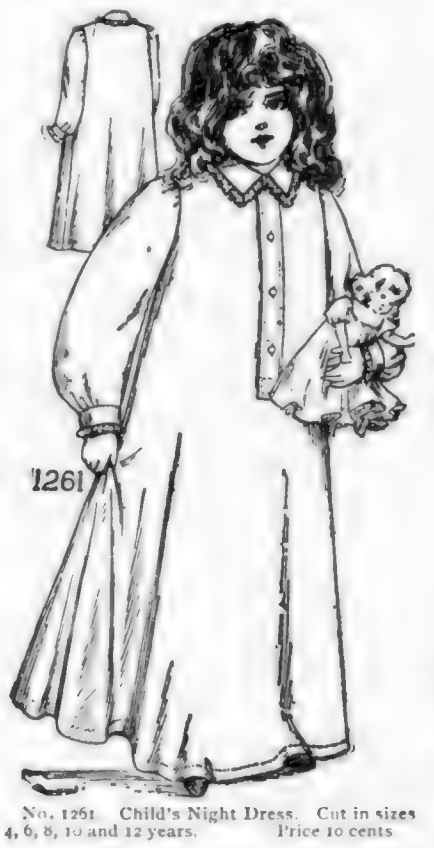
terial. The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years; size 8 years requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material and 2 yards of edging. Price, 10 cents.

No. 1199. Misses' and Girls' Square Yoke Night Gown; cut in



No. 1280. Men's or Boys' Night Shirt. Cut in sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches chest measure, and 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Price 15 cents.

sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 years requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material, or 5½ yards of 27-inch material, with 2½ yards of



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No. A764. Boys' Pajamas. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Price 15 cents.

40, 44 and 46 inches chest measure; size 40 inches requires 5 yards of 36-inch or 4 yards of 40-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1280. Men's or Boys' Night Shirt. This is a plain, easily constructed model, having a straight sack front and yoke back, a small turn-over collar and straight sleeves, and is equally practical for men's or boys' use. The pattern is cut in sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches chest measure for

No. 1199. Girls' and Misses' Square Yoke Night Dress. Cut in sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Price 10 cents.

men, and 8, 10, 12 and 14 years for boys. Size 40 requires 4¾ yards of 36-inch material and size 12 years 3¼ yards of the same width. Price, 15 cents.

No. A764. Boys' Pajamas. Cut in

No. 1283. Boys' Bath Robe. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Price 10 cents.

sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 years requires 4¾ yards of 27-inch material, or 4 yards of 36-inch material, with 3 yards of embroidery insertion if made as illustrated. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1283. Boys' Bath Robe, having a sailor collar and patch pockets. This pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years, and size 8 years requires 2 yards of 54-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

Order the Fall and Winter Catalogue of PICTORIAL REVIEW Patterns. Season 1905-1906. By mail, 20 cents. At counter, 15 cents.

A VITRAGE CURTAIN.

New Ideas in Window Drapery

By Eloise Colton

From the French we have engrafted two new words into our language to describe certain articles which have come into common use in so many households. These are "vitrage" to designate the panel curtains utilized to veil the windows of doors, or side-windows in vestibules, and "brise-bise," which is the name of the short blind used across the bottom part of a casement, as shown in the accompanying illustration. Architecturally the windows of to-day are a study of individuality, and so, *par consequence*, are the appropriate draperies, vitrages, brise-bises, casement curtains, —bonne-femme, and the rest. The vitrage, in the shops, is usually 22 inches wide and 2¾ yards long, but it can sometimes be procured in any required size; but the brise-bise is frequently specially designed with a view to its adaptation to windows of different sizes, and can be cut up into different widths without spoiling the pattern or requiring any making up. Nowadays, when even in one and the same window the panes or divisions are so often of different sizes, the advantages of this clever arrangement are sufficiently obvious. Quite a novelty, when on the subject of the short blind, calls for special mention in the form of the Connemara net, which, with its lace-like mesh, answers the purpose in a charming manner, while the designs in sash nets, embroidered and appliqué, are as numerous as they are attractive.

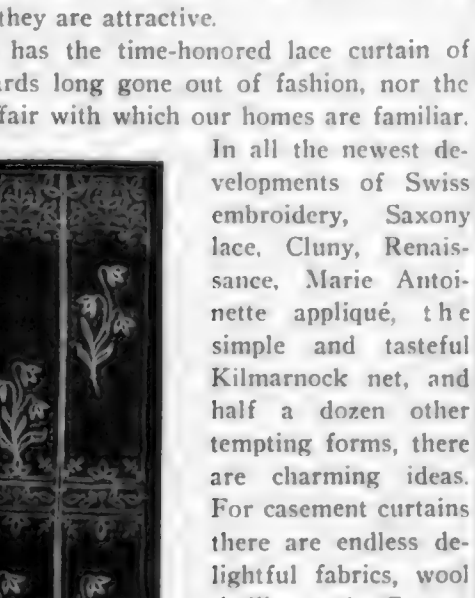
ANOTHER STYLE.

CASEMENT CURTAINS FOR AN UPPER HALL OR BED-ROOM.

By no means has the time-honored lace curtain of three to four yards long gone out of fashion, nor the heavy damask affair with which our homes are familiar. In all the newest developments of Swiss embroidery, Saxony lace, Cluny, Renaissance, Marie Antoinette appliqué, the simple and tasteful Kilmarnock net, and half a dozen other tempting forms, there are charming ideas. For casement curtains there are endless delightful fabrics, wool challie and Canton cloth, unsurpassable for soft, graceful "hang"; Khedive cloth, a successful and durable imitation of silk; Tudor cloth, artistically woven of silk and wool; Cretan, and sacque cloths in an admirable range of colors, and many others. Inexpensive fabrics such as cotton crêpe, cotton cheviot and cheese-cloth, make very pretty window draperies which a housewife may utilize.

A LACE BRISE-BISE.

For dining-rooms or libraries where a certain seriousness of decoration is called for, the lace curtains must, of course, partake of the dignified character of the room.



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CHARMING NEGLIGEES

Tissue Paper Patterns of these Designs 15 cents for each Number. These Models will be cut in Pinned Paper Patterns, if desired in Stock Sizes, at the following prices: **Nos. 1689-1690,** $1.50 each; **No. 1691,** $1.00. Cut to Special Measure, each 50 cents extra.

Tissue Paper Patterns are not cut to Special Measure.

No. 1689. Ladies Tea Gown. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 12½ yards of 32-inch material, 6 yards lace and 9 yards insertion. Price 15 cents.

No. 1690. Ladies' Empire Wrapper. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 11 yards 27-inch material and 7½ yards insertion. Price 15 cents.

No. 1691. Ladies' Dressing Sacque. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards 36-inch material and 9 yards of lace. Price 15 cents. The quaint and one time popular Empire Model is once more in vogue and dresses, gowns and wraps are cut after this mode. For the house dress or wrapper there can be no design more practical or stylish, and the one here illustrated is especially pretty and attractive. Daintily figured French challie was the material selected for development and bands of eyelet embroidery on silk were used for decoration. All soft silks, flannels, wool veilings and similar fabrics will make up well in any of the above designs for cool weather use.

Every woman's wardrobe should contain several long and short negligées and these three models have each their special place. **No. 1689** is appropriate for a tea gown or house dress for afternoon wear, and one may use it as a dressy gown for extra occasions. **No. 1690** is decidedly more of a negligée and is practical for general home use, while **No. 1691** is suitable only for one's room—tc slip on while making one's toilette, or to wear while enjoying the afternoon nap

Domestic Experiences
A Symposium

Useful Little Helps

Did you ever try the juice of one lemon in a glass of water, before breakfast, for torpid liver? Or, lemon juice to soften harsh, dry hands? Or, paste of flour and gasoline to clean white kid gloves? Put the paste on, evenly, with a soft cloth, then rub them until dry, with a clean dry cloth. It is fine. Did you ever try sandpaper (No. 2 or 3) to clean stains from a porcelain bathtub and vault? Makes them perfect. Or, kerosene to clean galvanized iron washtubs? Saves elbow grease. Or, carbolic acid to set dainty colors in ginghams and wash goods? One tablespoonful of 98 per cent. solution to one gallon hard water. It is infallible. (Poison.) Keep from the children. Do you ever study brevity? Ever study PICTORIAL REVIEW? If not, do so, and save time.

Mrs. L. A. H.

Raised Biscuit

When my bread is ready to put into the tins, I take out the amount I wish for biscuit and mix the usual quantity of lard and sugar with it. I let this raise, then knead it down and put it on a shallow tin, covering it with a cloth. I then place it on the ice, if possible; if not, very near to it. In this condition it will keep several days. When I wish to use it I make it at once into biscuit, let it raise again and then bake it. In this way I have very nice fresh biscuit when my bread is a bit old. E. A. C.

Practical Dishwashing

Always use suds instead of soap rubbed on the cloth, as it dries better and looks nicer, and be sure to use the mop. The small-sized one mops the tea cups better than the large size. After the last dish is out then use the same water for the pans and kettles, being very careful to scrape all grease, or heat it and put in a tin tomato can or china dish; then take old newspaper and wipe all the grease out of the pans, also treating the knives the same way, and anything else that needs it. This makes a good start for the range fire as it easily kindles, besides keeping the kitchen sink from being clogged up. Always use an old spoon to dig out tea leaves, etc., from the sink. Never use the fingers, as it is unnecessary and an ugly habit.

If you are left without the cook and have to start a fire in the range, be sure to use a pair of "working gloves," which cost about 15 cents. They resemble heavy denim and last a whole winter with the addition of a few patches, and they do not cut out like old kid ones. I have had to do most all of the housework for twelve years, and my hands are in a nice condition. I also embroider in the afternoons and have no trouble with the silk or thread. Of course, I always use cold cream in cold weather, as my skin chaps very easily, and after washing I dry thoroughly and dust with talcum powder. If these are not handy just use cornmeal and vinegar, (also water to dilute the vinegar, about two-thirds vinegar and one-third water) as it counteracts the bad effect of the soap used. C. P. P.

Tested and True

To restore black silk velvet, steam it over a wet cloth placed upon a hot iron, then give it a brisk brushing. To remove iron rust, wet the spot thoroughly with lemon juice, rub on plenty of salt, and lay it in the sun. When dry repeat, or hang by a hot stove. Use both juice and salt unsparingly, and it is unfailing. A simple furniture polish is made by putting an equal quantity of sweet oil and vinegar in a bottle and shaking it well.

N. A.

Cast-off Negligé Shirts

Do not use your cast-off underwear or men's negligé shirts for scrub-cloths; there is a better use for them. To make a child's underskirt, cut the bottom of wool or fleeced undershirts, (men's or women's) in the length desired, and attac' to a long waist of Shaker flannel. One yard makes two waists for my four-years-old girl, cost 10 cents. From the body of negligé shirts cut a plain apron for a child, and use the top of sleeves for the child's sleeves. Finish with wrist and neck-band of the same. Also I make afternoon aprons for myself by cutting a small round apron from the full width of back and front, cutting the sleeves in two-inch bias strips, with ruffle around the apron and pocket. Finish with a band of the same or lawn strings. Mrs. H. G. W.

For Ingrowing Nails

While looking over the pages of the PICTORIAL REVIEW recently, I read the remedy for ingrowing toe nails and could not resist sending mine, as it is cheap, painless and sure, never having been known to fail. Buy at the butcher's shop five cents' worth of mutton suet, render it out like lard and put it in a small jar. To use, take one teaspoonful and hold over a lamp until smoking hot, then pour all around the sore parts by the nail.

Mrs. C. C.

Remodeling a Linen Coat

I wish to give you an idea, which is wholly individual. I had a white linen box coat with long sleeves, full at the wrist. This Spring I took the sleeves out of the coat, putting them in upside down, so that the fullness would be at the top, cut them elbow length, and put the popular blue linen cuffs on. I then cut the neck down and put the blue round collar. To complete my coat I put a strap in the back with two large pearl buttons. This makes a most attractive, stylish coat with no expense. R. I. N.

How to Make Flavoring Extracts

All housekeepers know that much of the flavoring extract on the market is poor stuff, but few are aware that they can make the purest and strongest themselves at little expense. One vanilla bean, bought at a drug store, will make extract enough to last a year, if it is cut very fine and put in a bottle full of alcohol. After standing a day or two, shake it occasionally, and it is ready for use. Lemon and orange can be made in the same way by simply grating or shaving the yellow part of the rind into the alcohol. After standing a little while, the bits of the rind will be bleached perfectly white. H. M. F.

Bead Fringe for a Lamp-Shade

Cut a strip of stiff paper long enough to go around the shade, one inch deeper than the fringe, which should be three inches deep for a lamp not too tall or large. Sew a strip of baby ribbon half an inch from the top of the paper and three inches longer. Perforate the lower edge of the paper half an inch from the bottom on the machine with a coarse needle (unthreaded) so the paper will tear easily. Make a strong knot in the thread and catch one bead through the perforation in the bottom on the wrong side, then thread the beads to the length desired, and secure it to the ribbon at the top. When finished, separate very carefully from the paper. Cover the ribbon with another to conceal the stitches and tie around the shade securely. Mrs. F. C. L.

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New Modes in Sleeves

No. 1671. Ladies' Dress Sleeve. Cut in one size only to correspond with 36 inches bust measure. Requires 1½ yards 36-inch material and ¼ yard of velvet. Velvet is to be much worn this season, and this sleeve is especially adapted to velveteen and similar fabrics. Price, 10 cents.

No. 1670. Ladies' Sleeve. Cut in one size only to correspond with 36 inches bust measure. Requires 3 yards 27-inch material and 3 yards lace. A unique mode in a short sleeve, desirable for all pre-

No. 1671. Ladies' Dress Sleeve. Cut in one size only to correspond with 36 inches bust measure. Price 10 cents.

vailing silks or woolens, and for evening, dancing or reception frocks. Price, 10 cents.

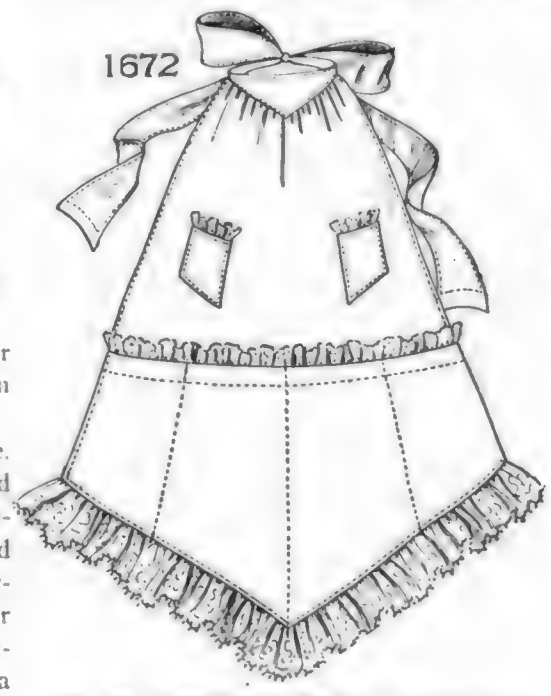
No. 1668. Ladies' Dress Sleeve. Cut in one size only to correspond with 36 inches bust measure. Requires ¾ yard allover and 1 yard 36-inch material. A charming arrangement for a sleeve of allover lace and chiffon, or similar material used in the development of a dressy toilet for evening wear. Price, 10 cents.

No. 1670. Ladies' Sleeve. Cut in one size only to correspond with 36 inches bust measure. Price 10 cents.

No. 1669. Ladies' Dress Sleeve. Cut in one size only to correspond with 36 inches bust measure. The lines of this sleeve are smart and up-to-date and make the model an especially good selection for a street or visiting gown of velvet, silk, serge, mohair, cloth, or any of the season's novelty suitings. Requires 2¾ yards of 27-inch material, 1½ yards allover and 1½ yards lace. Price, 10 cents.

No. 1668. Ladies' Dress Sleeve. Cut in one size only to correspond with 36 inches bust measure. Price 10 cents.

No. 1669. Ladies' Dress Sleeve. Cut in one size only to correspond with 36 inches bust measure. Price 10 cents.



No. 1672. Ladies' Fancy Work Apron. Cut in one size only. Price 10 cents.

No. 1652. Ladies' Fancy Apron. Cut in one size only. Price 10 cents.

Popular Colors for Fall.

It is an established fact that black will be the prevailing color for this Fall and Winter season. Not only is this true of costumes, gowns and wraps—but millinery and other accessories as well will be of this sombre, but always acceptable tone, and this news cannot fail to be welcome knowledge to the woman of small means. All the shades of blue from the dark navy to the bright electric tones and the wine reds are good seconds. Olive green and heliotrope and the coppery shades of brown, old rose and gold are again in favor. White will reign supreme for separate blouses.

No. 1437. Ladies' Apron. Cut in one size only to correspond with 36 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

Aprons for All Occasions

No. 1672. Ladies' Fancy Work Apron. This is a splendid apron for one who works on fine embroidery, lace-making or crocheting, the novel and ample pocket arrangement giving convenient spaces for materials and utensils. Silk, such as taffetas, or pongee, linen, duck and similar wash material are adaptable. Cut in one size only. Requires 2¼ yards 27-inch material and 3 yards of lace. Price, 10 cents.

No. 1652. Ladies' Fancy Apron. Cut in one size only. Requires 2 yards 36-inch lawn and 3 yards of lace edging. Fancy aprons made of sheer lawn and fine lace, are acceptable and appropriate gifts for the holiday season. This number may be trimmed in various ways and would certainly be a simple and inexpensive present to make for a Christmas gift. Price, 10 cents.

No. 1437. Ladies' Apron, having adjustable sleeves. This is a suitable mode for studio or housework, and is usually developed in calico, gingham, alpaca, or linen. The pattern is cut in one size to correspond with 36 inches bust measure, and requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

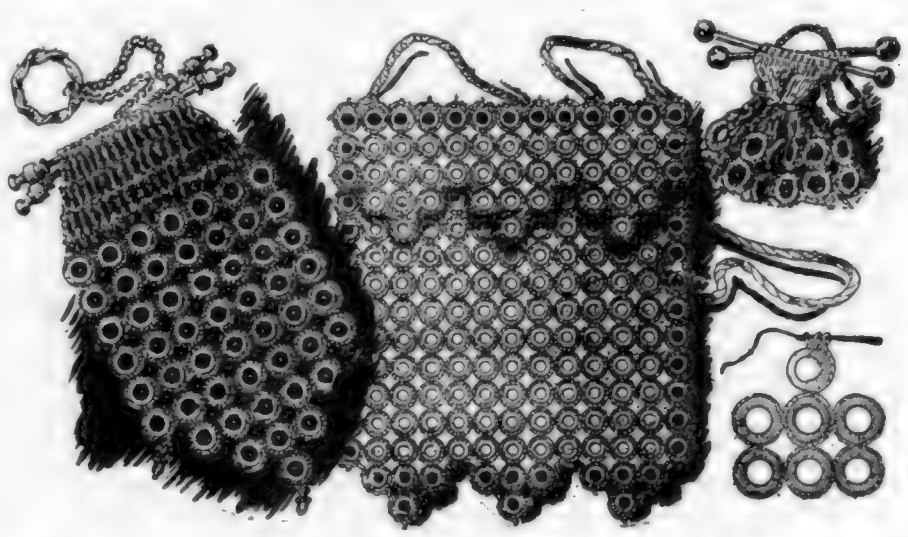
No. 1129. Ladies' Apron of white cambric, having a bib section to protect the waist. The bretelles and skirt are scalloped and should be bound with bias material. This pattern is frequently used as a maid's serving apron, and is cut in one size to correspond with 36 inches bust measure. The pattern will require 2½ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

No. 1129. Ladies' Apron. Cut in one size to correspond with 36 inches bust measure. Price 10 cents.

The Work Table

I. Crocheted Purses
II. Needlework Stitches

THE crocheted purses illustrated on this page would make charming little gifts during the coming holiday season and would have the additional merit of being individual work. They are easily made, and can be carried about in a hand-bag, and worked at whenever the opportunity offers, as the only articles necessary are a crochet-hook, a ball of silk in the color selected, the small brass rings procurable at any notion counter, and the gilt, nickel, silver or gun-metal mount, according to preference. This latter article can be bought at any fancy needlework store.



CROCHETED PURSES.

The first purse is generally used by men for gold; the second, which is larger, must be lined with soft silk, and is used by ladies. The stitches are the simplest possible and can be easily followed from our sketch. One hint to finish: the stitches must completely cover the rings, not a scrap of the metal must be seen. The cord is made of twisted silk or of a crocheted chain.

FANCY NEEDLEWORK STITCHES.

Embroidery and fancy-work are not by any means the same thing, at least an artist in the former is not willing to call her work by the latter term. Yet "fancy-work" has its place, and fancy stitches certainly have theirs. From out of the groups of embroidery stitches one can select some which can be used in, perhaps we should say, a fanciful way, and there are, moreover, others included in this category which can hardly be considered embroidery proper. These stitches can be used very beautifully as a filling, with more pretentious embroidery stitches, such as long-and-short stitch.

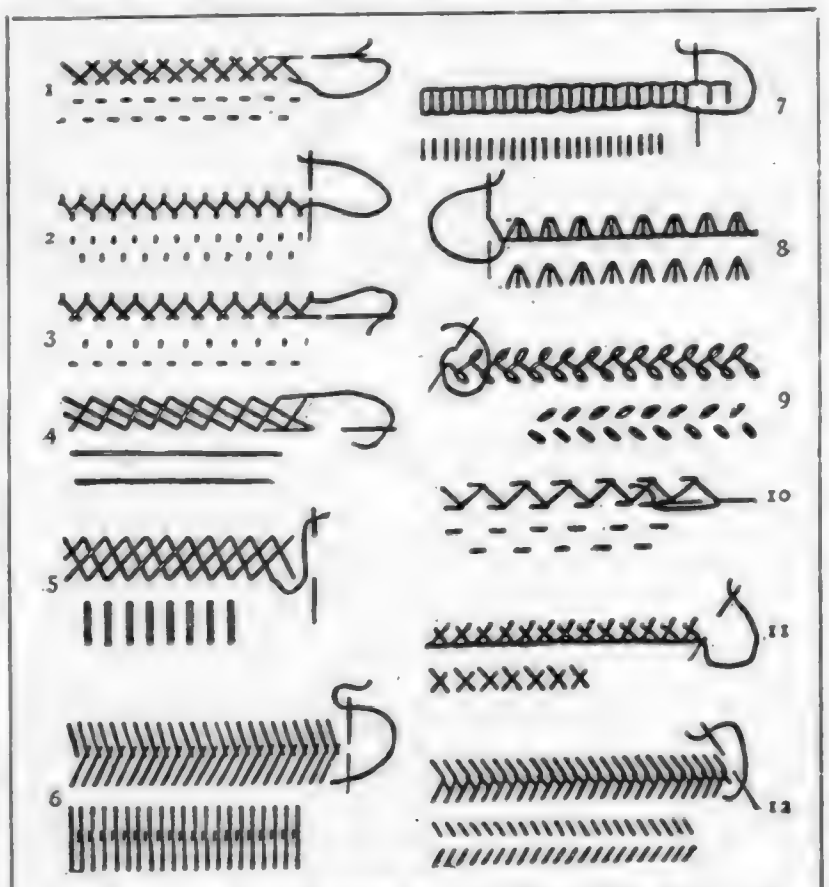
They are also very useful in fine sewing; for instance, the herring-bone, seamstress feather-stitch, and some of the interlacing stitches and cross-stitches can be made to answer both a decorative and practical purpose. For opening seams nothing is so useful as herring-bone, and probably no decorative stitch is so much used on clothing as seamstress feather-stitch. The one may be considered as a cross-stitch, the other a buttonhole. The sampler, Fig. 1, shows these stitches with the needles in position, and telling their own story so far as to need very little explanation. The herring-bones are pretty stitches both as bars and as surface work. Row after row of the top stitch (1) on the sampler may be laid together. The stitch proper, that portion which takes up the ground, should be drawn through the same holes with each row; that is, the upper stitches in the second row should coincide with the lower in the first.

The fish-bone herring-bone (6) may also be made to cover a surface with beautiful effect by placing the ends of the lines together. It is made by taking a long stitch from the upper edge to the lower and to right on the reverse side.

The herring-bone (4) is made the same as the first row, except that the stitch down and to the right is longer than the one up to the right. The stitch below this (5) is made by taking the stitches upright the width of the pattern, so carrying the long one **forward** on the surface from below, up, and to the right, and the short one **back**.

The three stitches (7, 8 and 11) on the sampler are buttonhole, the first of these two rows of blanket-stitch fitted into each other so as to bring the straight edge top and bottom, the second (11) cross buttonhole, and the third (8) buttonhole grouped.

Often the reverse side helps one so much in finding out how a stitch is made that it is given here, as shown and will assist the worker.



A SAMPLER OF STITCHES SHOWING THE WRONG AND RIGHT SIDE.

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These switches are extra short stem, made of splendid quality selected human hair, and to match any ordinary shade.

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Mr. W. H. Kelley, 317 48th St., Newport News, Va., writes Jan. 23d, was a helpless invalid and was cured of Hay-Fever and Asthma, by Himalya after 15 years' suffering. **Mrs. J. E. Nordyke,** of Hill City, Kan., writes Jan. 25th, had Hay-Fever and Asthma for ten years and could get no relief until cured by Himalya. **Mr. D. L. Closson,** 126 Morris St., Philadelphia, writes Jan. 16th, Doctors did me no good but Himalya cured me. **Mr. W. F. Campbell,** Sanbornville, N. H., also writes Feb. 6th, that Himalya cured his son. **Rev. Frederick F. Wyatt,** the noted Evangelist, of Abilene, Texas, writes April 15th, 1905, I never lose an opportunity to recommend Himalya as it cured me of Hay-Fever and Asthma and have never had any return of the disease.

Hundreds of others send similar testimony proving Himalya a truly wonderful remedy. As the Kola Plant is a specific constitutional cure for the disease, Hay Fever sufferers should not fail to take advantage of this opportunity to secure a remedy which will positively cure them. To prove the power of this new botanical discovery, if you suffer from Hay Fever or Asthma, we will send you one trial case by mail entirely free. It costs you **absolutely nothing.** Write to-day to the KOLA IMPORTING CO., No. 1162 Broadway, New York.

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ADVANCE MODES IN STREET SUITS.

Tissue Paper Patterns of the above Designs, 15 cents for each number. These models will be cut in Pinned Paper Patterns, if desired, in Stock Sizes, at the following prices: Jacket and Coat, $1.50; Skirts, $1.50; Entire Costume, $2.50. Cut to special measure, each 50 cents extra. Tissue Paper Patterns are not cut to Special Measure.

Nos. 1686-1642. A smart street costume of fancy suiting, with vest of white cloth, outlined with silk soutache and revers of black velvet. The jacket (**No. 1686**) is closely fitted, and has a set-in vest and notched collar. This pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents. The skirt (**No. 1642**) is a fifteen-gored model, having an inverted plait at the back. The pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents. For this entire costume in the medium size 7 yards of 50-inch material and ½ yard of cloth for vest will be required.

Nos. 1687-1688. These numbers portray an early Fall walking suit, known as the Paddock. The coat (**No. 1687**) is a three-quarter semi-fitted model, finished with a fly closing and notched collar. Pocket laps on each hip cover inserted pockets, and the sleeve is completed with a narrow band cuff. This pattern is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

The skirt (**No. 1688**) is cut in five gores and laid in clusters of plaits at centre front and back and at each hip. The pattern is in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents. For this entire costume in the medium size 14 yards of 40-inch material will be required.

The Home Doctor

For Beauty and Health

A Quick Remedy for Croup.

WHEN your child begins to cough in a croupy manner take a cloth large enough to cover the throat well and dip it in the coldest water you can get; then wring it so it will not drip, and bind it around the throat, and then cover this well with a dry cloth, so as to exclude the air. I have tried this often with good results. MRS. J. H. M.

Catarrh Remedy.

This is good for catarrh in the head. Put a little pure goose oil in a teaspoon and on this a drop of oil of tar. Warm it and hold the head backward so it can be poured into the nostril. Draw the oil up into the head in this manner through both nostrils. If this remedy is continued faithfully it will benefit, if not completely cure, any case of catarrh. M. P.

Without Injuring the Hair.

A liquid that will color the human hair black and not stain the skin may be made by taking one part of bay rum, three parts of olive oil and one part of good brandy, by measure. The hair must be washed with the mixture every morning, and in a short time it will become a beautiful black without injuring it in the least. The ingredients of the remedy must always be of the best quality, mixed in a bottle, and always shaken well before being applied.

Reliable and Efficacious.

A reliable, non-injurious remedy for whitening the shoulders and arms and for making flabby flesh firm and clear looking is made by beating the whites of four eggs with a grain or two of alum until the mass is thick. This should be spread on the skin before retiring and allowed to remain all night. Carefully cover all parts of body on which the mixture is spread with old linen. After several applications, a most satisfactory improvement will be noticed.

Dandruff Cure.

Dissolve half a pound of borax in two quarts of warm water. The water should be soft. Place five cents' worth of camphor gum in a cloth bag and put it in the borax and water. Boil all together fifteen or twenty minutes and bottle, placing the bag in the bottle also. Rub this mixture into the scalp every night until the dandruff disappears. An easy, harmless cure. MRS. N. P.

To Prevent Snoring.

Many persons have the injurious, as well as unpleasant habit of snoring, and seem to think it is an incurable practice. I had a girl friend who, while suffering from catarrh, got into the way of sleeping with her mouth open; the result was that she snored terribly. She was on the eve of marrying a fastidious man, and determined to cure herself of the habit if possible. When ready to retire she would sniff warm salt water into her nostrils, to clear her head; eat some cubeb berries, to clear her throat; then taking a large silk handkerchief she would tie it firmly around her head and under her chin, so that it was impossible for her mouth to open.

She continued this for several weeks, until she overcame the habit. M. E. B.

Nerve Disorders.

Those who are afflicted with nervous troubles and want to be cured quickly should take one teaspoonful of olive oil three times a day until cured. The best and purest olive oil must be used. If the oil taste must be cultivated, add a little to some salad eaten twice a day, to which may be added a dash of vinegar to disguise the flavor. The vinegar should be gradually lessened and the oil increased until it can be taken alone.

Freckle Eradicator.

I would like to give the readers of THE PICTORIAL REVIEW a sure cure for freckles. I have tried several recipes, but none works like the following, which is infallible: Take about two teaspoonfuls of sulphur and enough juice of a fresh lemon to make it of the consistency of cream. Apply to the face on retiring. Repeat this one or two nights, and it will leave the skin beautifully clear and white. A. G. H.

Cure for Frosted Feet.

Two pounds of lump alum dissolved in three gals. of water. Heat and keep the feet in the bath for one-half of an hour, at the least. Set the tub away and heat as often as used, once a day, and twice if possible. Ten days ought to cure. MRS. J. McM.

To Overcome Sleeplessness.

First insure comfortable warmth. Lie on the back and slowly revolve the eyes from left to right in an upright direction, with closed lids.

Household Lore

No. 2. The Laundering of Linens

By M. B. Gray

The care of linens, not only for the table, but for the costumes now so much worn, has become a desirable sort of knowledge that every housewife should cultivate. In fact, nice linens are the criterion of a housekeeper's taste and skill. In buying, she should remember that heavy damask wears longer and looks better than that of lighter weights. The latter may be slightly starched to improve its appearance, but cautiously, as a stiffly starched tablecloth is an abomination.

Fancy patterns should also be avoided if economy is an object, the simple polka-dotted or checks being purchased instead, for the reason that they are easier to manufacture, and therefore a better quality of linen is introduced into them.

Always mend table linen according to the weave of the cloth. The raveling threads are excellent for strengthening weak places in old tablecloths. When they have become hopeless as tablecloths they can be cut up into tray cloths, fruit napkins or bibs. The French method of hemming by folding the hem backward and stitching over and over is the best, and easier to do than plain hemming, being almost invisible.

It is well to remember when ironing linens that they should be kept damp and pressed with a hot iron till quite dry. In putting away table or bed linen not in constant use wrap it in blue paper to prevent it from turning yellow. This rule is also good for silks or any white material which may become discolored.

Colored linen should always be washed carefully with white soap, and if there is fear of its losing its original color, a large lump of alum should be dissolved in the rinsing water. If gum-arabic water is added to the starch it gives a desirable dressing without the stiffness which starch alone would give.

After the napkins, tablecloths and linen towels, the sheets and pillowslips are returned from the weekly washing they should be carefully examined for any breaks in the texture before being put away in the closets.

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THE D. & B. Line Steamers Leave Detroit daily at 5.00 p. m. (central time) and Buffalo daily at 5.30 p. m. (eastern time) reaching their destination the next morning after a cool comfortable night's rest en route. By special arrangement all classes of tickets reading via the Michigan Central, Wabash and Grand Trunk Railways, between Detroit and Buffalo, in either direction are optional and will be accepted for transportation on the D. & B. Line.

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—By Prince Troubetskoy

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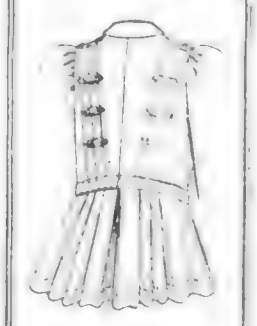
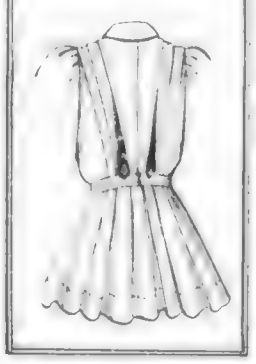
1679





1680

1681

SCHOOL DRESSES FOR GIRLS.

Tissue Paper Patterns of the above designs, 15 cents for each number.

These models will be cut in Pinned Paper Patterns, if desired, in Stock Sizes, at $1.25 for each number. Cut to Special Measure, each, 50 cents extra. Tissue Paper Patterns are not cut to Special Measure.

No. 1679. Girls' Dress consisting of a shirt-blouse of plaid silk, closing in the centre front and worn with an adjustable linen collar, and a straight plaited skirt of dark blue serge. The waist is made on a fitted lining, which may be omitted. This pattern is cut in sizes 10, 12 and 14 years; size 12 years will require 3 yards of 27-inch material for the waist and 3 yards of 36-inch material for the skirt. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1680. A simple plaited dress of cardinal serge, trimmed with stitching of black silk thread and silk crochet buttons. This dress closes at the centre back and has a straight skirt, plaited in panel effect at front and back, sewn to the long French waist. The pattern is provided with body lining and is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 years requires 4¼ yards of 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1681. A two-piece dress of white mohair, with ornamental straps of red velvet. The waist section is fitted over a lining and closes at the centre back, and the skirt is a straight plaited model. This pattern is finished at the neck to wear with any style of linen or lace collar, and is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 years requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material and ½ yard of velvet. Price, 15 cents.

In Motherland

Readers of THE PICTORIAL REVIEW inquiring for shops where toilet articles may be purchased should enclose a stamped envelope for reply and state the page and date.

The hand that rocks the cradle not only rules the world, but provides food for the offspring when nature's supply is inadequate. And nature's supply is so often inadequate for the needs of the little, squirming bit of intelligence which lies asleep in a crib most of the time, that a committee of ways and means has to be organized to consider the important matter of assisting nature and removing the imminent danger of starvation.

This committee will consist usually of yourself—the mother—the family physician, and the experienced nurse; and with your three heads put together to achieve a certain result, something definite is sure to eventuate. The physician will treat the subject scientifically, talking with much wisdom upon the needs of the child's stomach and the preparation of the best substitute for the mother's nutriment, and you and the nurse will prate about the respective advantages of cow's milk and the well-known prepared foods that have proved so beneficial in other instances that you know of.

IRREGULAR HABITS OF FEEDING.

The two great dangers that persistently menace babyhood, and especially the infants of young, inexperienced mothers, are overfeeding and starving. It is a strange truth that many of you who nurse your own babies are unaware that the natural supply of sustenance which you provide is inadequate for your vigorous, growing babies until advanced cases of inanition are recognizable, frequently too late to save the exhausted little body and draw it back to health with food in plenty. Then, permitting the little one to take more than is good for his stomach at one time is also a grave mistake. A breast-fed baby will sometimes nurse for a half-hour at a time, and if this is given irregularly the stomach becomes overloaded and distended, resulting in vomiting as a necessity of relief. I know of one young mother whose baby weighs sixteen pounds and looks well, but who regularly throws up a part of every meal. His mother declares that "it is natural, he has always done so," but her inability to keep him sweet and clean has impelled her to seek an outside opinion. The old-fashioned notion that it is natural for a baby to regurgitate part of his food is now exploded, and we look from effect to cause.

EARTHENWARE JUG FOR HEATING THE BABY'S MILK.

A REMEDY AT HAND.

Overfeeding and irregularity in the hours of feeding is responsible for this condition, and it may be rectified sometimes by nursing your baby only every three hours during the daytime and not at all at night from 10 p. m. to 6 or 7 a. m. He must be nursed just twenty minutes at a time, not half an hour, and if he cries between feedings, should be given half an ounce of cold or hot boiled water, with a spoon or medicine-dropper or from a bottle. Sometimes, however, the condition will not be alleviated in this way, but arises from some deeper cause, and in such a case the only remedy is an entire change of diet, providing him the food, whatever it may be, which proves upon experiment to be pre-eminently adapted to his needs, supplying all of the nourishment to insure a healthy increase of weight, the necessary ingredients to restore impaired conditions, and to build up the "blood, bones and adipose tissue" which compose the normal human body of the developing organism.

For an acute attack of gastric indigestion, all milk should be stopped immediately and only boiled water given for ten or twelve hours. When the infant stomach begins to regain its tone (say in about twenty-four hours), the substituted food should be given only in small quantity.

THE FEEDING OUTFIT.

A mother's outfit for the hygienic feeding of a baby should consist of cylindrical, graduated feeding bottles, with a wide mouth, easily washed and without interior angles (one for each daytime meal); straight black rubber nipples having the holes just large enough for the milk to drop rapidly, not run in a stream, when in the baby's mouth; an eight-ounce graduated measuring-glass, a glass funnel, absorbent cotton for stoppering; a bottle brush; a Bunsen gas-burner or alcohol lamp with an earthenware jug for heating the baby's milk; a tall quart agate or tin cup for warming the bottles; and a pasteurizer, or apparatus for heating milk to 155 deg. or 170 deg. for half an hour, to kil the germs that are found in all milk.

The lamp or Bunsen burner should always be placed on a zinc-covered table or tin tray, and scrupulous cleanliness in the nurse should be required. A sufficient quantity of food for twenty-four hours should always be prepared at one time. This should then be divided into feedings, each separate feeding being put in its bottle and carefully stoppered with cotton.

The bottles should then be cooled rapidly by standing, first in tepid and then in cold water, afterwards being placed in the ice chest. Sterilizing or pasteurizing should precede the process of cooling. Then when the separate feedings are needed they should be warmed again.

A MOTHER'S DUTY.

Many women whose lot is hard make the mistake of doing far too much for their children; care for them, by all means, in every possible way, but do not be their slave. Dress your children simply, give them plain, wholesome fare, bring them up to be a help in every possible way, and teach them to consider their mother. This piece of advice may at first sight seem somewhat out of place, but a moment's thought will show that it arises naturally enough out of the subject.

HAPPY SURROUNDINGS.

The two chief factors in the life of a bright, active child are congenial surroundings and good health, the second depending a great deal upon the first.

It may be rather a difficult matter to control the environments of a child, although much can be done to secure for the child a large share of sunshine and fresh air; but surroundings has a wider meaning than environments, and includes those persons and things with which the child is brought in contact. Little companions of a similar age, pet animals, and materials for the exercise of natural activity such as are provided by a garden and the many occupations suggested by Froebel are included in surroundings.

Perhaps the most important factor of all is the mother, or teacher, or nurse, in charge of the child, who, by a bright and loving manner, leads the child out from itself into the wider world beyond, who is intelligent enough to judge motives rather than results, and who thus avoids the habit of nagging which does more than anything else to make a child moody or deceitful, or both.

Feed Your Skin

When your tired, starved skin looks played out, wrinkled and lifeless, it needs cleansing, needs exercise—it needs

Riker's Violet Cerate

to make and KEEP it fresh-looking, soft, smooth, clear and white, and make it FEEL "alive," instead of dry, rough and irritated.

Riker's Violet Cerate will effectually remove the wrinkles, build up the bad looking hollows in the face and neck, develop the bust and round out the beauty curves.

A massage cream and skin food in one. At our stores or sent prepaid on receipt of

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Ask for our beauty booklet, "A BEAUTY BUILDER," illustrated with photos from life. Tells how to massage yourself with Riker's Violet Cerate and beautify the face, neck, bust, etc. Free to those interested.

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Corns and Bunions can be Cured

Do not cut a corn or use an acid, as both are dangerous. Instead, apply a wafer-like **HAD PAD.** Nothing to prepare, ready to apply. Wear during the day when comfort is desired. Instant relief secured. Corn removed and foot healed as before corn formed. 6 Corn Pads, 10 cents. 6 Bunion Plasters, 50 cents.

Had Salve: A real drawing salve. Will heal any wound or sore of any kind. Twenty-five cents a stick.

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HAD will cure any sore, wound, skin disease or foot trouble of any kind, because it purifies the flesh. It's common sense that purified flesh will heal, therefore, **HAD** will cure, because in all forms it contains **THAT DRAWING PROPERTY** which removes all poison and absolutely cleanses the skin. Try **HAD** on a so-called unhealable corn, wound or sore. We will stand on the result

Special: Send 10 cents for 6 Had Pads, (or 25 cents for 3 packages, 18 Pads) also trial samples of Cream, Salve and booklet. A test will convince you. In use two generations.

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DO YOU WISH to KNOW? whether you will prosper or not in your undertakings? Whether you will marry or not? Have sickness or health? Travel or stay at home? Win or lose in speculation? Business to follow, etc. **YOUR PLANETS WILL TELL YOU.** No guess work. Clear answer, to all questions of vital interest to each man and woman. Will send you hundreds of addresses of people who have been patrons of mine for 10 years, and you can write to them and verify my statements. GRASP your **OPPORTUNITIES** and you will gain your desires. Pope the great poet writes "Whoever disseminates true Astrology is a public benefactor." Shakespeare says "The Stars above us govern our conditions." Why should you doubt? Send your birth date and 10c. and and I will send you a trial reading. L. Thomson, Dept. 28, Kansas City, Mo.

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has been used by Millions of Mothers for their children while Teething for over Fifty Years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

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Early Fall Coats for Girls and Boys

No. 1638. Misses' Box Coat. Cut in sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Price 15 cents.

No. 1638. Misses' Box Coat in three-quarter length. To be worn with or without adjustable linen collar and cuffs. The coat is double-breasted and has large patch pockets. Cut in sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 years requires 3¼ yards 44 inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1635. Girls' Three Quarter Coat in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Price 15 cents.

No. 1635. Girls' Three-Quarter Coat, having plaits at front and back, stitched to yoke depth and allowing of ample skirt fullness. A round flat collar finishes the neck, and the plain coat sleeve has a novel shaped flat cuff. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 years requires 3¼ yards 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1636. Child's Box-Coat of black velvet, single-breasted, and with a round flat collar and roomy coat sleeve. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 years requires 2¼ yards 42-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1637. Girls' Full-length Box Coat, developed in blue cheviot and worn with embroidered collar and cuff of coarse tan linen. The model has a strap back and patch pockets and is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 years requires 2 2 yards 42-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1366. Misses' Coat. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Price 15 cents.

No. 1309. Boys' or Girls' Over-Coat with side front closing known as the Buster Brown coat. The model is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years, and size 4 years requires 2½ yards of 42-inch material, or 2 yards of 50-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

No. 1184. Boys' Top Coat of tan covert cloth, having a notched collar and a fly closing. The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 years requires 1¾ yards of 54-inch material; the collar may be made of velvet, in which case ⅜ of a yard will be necessary. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1366. Misses' Coat. This smart model has several possibilities; the sleeve may be tucked or gathered and may also be made with or without the cuff. As illustrated, the coat is trimmed with silk braid, but bias straps of cloth or silk may be substituted. The pattern is cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years, and size 14 years requires 2½ yards of 54-inch material, ½ yard of velvet and 4½ yards of braid. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1386. Girls' Coat, having a sailor collar and coat sleeve. This pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 years requires 2 yards of 54-inch material and 1 piece of soutache braid if made as illustrated. This is a practical model for a school coat of cheviot, storm serge, cravenette, Oxford, or velveteen. Machine stitching or braid is the only trimming required, and is serviceable and pretty.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1636. Child's Box Coat. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Price 15 cents.

Description of the October Cover

Three excellent models are illustrated on our cover for October, showing a charming group of a mother and her family.

No. 1637. Girls' Full Length Box Coat. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Price 15 cents.

The little boys' suit is No. 1,250, and consists of a Russian Blouse and knickerbocker trousers, developed in dark blue velvet with a white leather belt and a shield of white linen. The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Price, 10 cents.

The infants' dress is one of the garments in an infant's outfit, consisting of six necessary garments for a new baby. A long and short kimono, a long skirt, a barrow coat and a long cape for street wear. The pattern containing these various articles is cut in one size only. Price, 25 cents.

White taffetas was the material selected for the smart separate waist worn by the mother. It is rather an elaborate box-plaited model, having a full puff sleeve to the elbow lengthened by a snugly fitted cuff of allover lace.

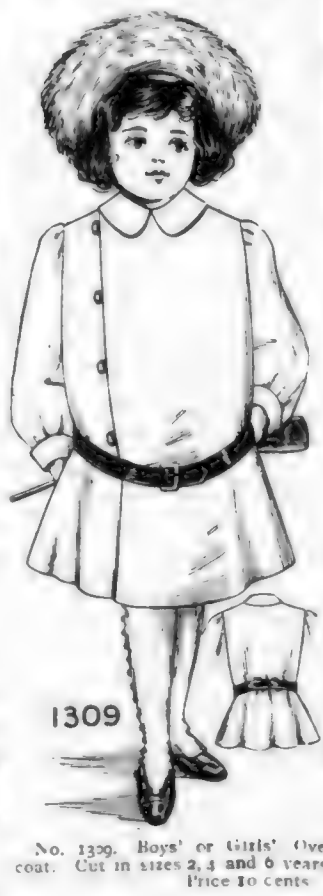
This pattern can be obtained in Pinned Paper Patterns in the stock sizes for $1.50; cut to Special Measure, 50 cents extra. The model is not cut in tissue paper patterns.

An Aid in Selecting Patterns

Every issue of the PICTORIAL REVIEW magazine now contains several pages of small cuts, a sort of catalogue of styles we carry in our general stock. These pages will always be made up of a good selection of various garments, which the home dressmaker may require, the sizes and prices are correctly quoted, and the patterns may be ordered by mail from our main office, 853 Broadway, New York, N. Y., from our branch offices at 158 State Street, Chicago, Ill., and 121 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal., or any of our agents.

If you do not find the pattern you wish in the plates and small fashion pages of each issue, turn to the catalogue pages.

We also advise our subscribers to order the new PICTORIAL REVIEW Catalogue for the season of 1905-06.



No. 1309. Boys' or Girls' Over coat. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Price 10 cents.

This book contains a complete list of our entire stock of patterns, and a valuable treatise on Dressmaking and Garment Cutting. By mail, 20c. At counter, 15c.

No. 1386. Girls' Coat. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Price 15 cents.

Individual Patterns

Our plan for procuring individual Pictorial Review patterns ahead of publication has proved so successful that it has become a regular feature of our Mail Order Department. Our patrons write to us describing what sort of a gown or garment they desire and enclose 50 cents. In reply, we forward them a fashion drawing that suits the case, and if this is satisfactory they send us the money for our pinned paper patterns at the usual rates, $1.50 each for waist and skirt, $2.50 for the entire costume, and 50 cents each, if cut to special measure.

Remember that it takes two or three days to fill an order for a pinned paper pattern, and do not forget to state the exact size, and the purpose for which the costume is intended.

No. 1184. Boys' Top Coat. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Price 15 cents.

Ways of Amusing Sick Children

By Ruth Hapgood

THE FARMYARD GAME.

The farmyard game can be played for the amusement of the little sufferer who has to lie down. Suspend on a string a dark tablecloth wherever the child's eyes most easily rest. Cut out a number of animals in white paper; pin these on to the cloth so that they appear to be walking around, feeding from a trough, or being driven home. If they can be colored with paints or chalks, so much the better. Children love colored pictures, and, more especially if you possess an invalid table with

AN EASILY HELD SCRAPBOOK.

movable bookrest, it is quite easy for the little one to help with this. If the child is well enough he may direct the grouping of the animals, or choose a scene to be illustrated. Many happy hours may be spent in fresh arrangements and the patient will forget the bitter taste of the medicine.

Paper Toys

The cutting out of paper figures is the most fascinating game for a sick child to watch, and skill in fashioning the little dolls' furniture, soldiers, sailors, or what not is soon acquired. These easily made toys are light for weak little fingers to hold, and can be burnt at once if the patient is suffering from an infectious disease. If a story is told as the paper hero or heroine is cut, so much the better. Convalescents between the ages of eight and fourteen love to do the cutting themselves, when they are allowed to sit up. The pages of illustrated papers and pictorial advertisements are valuable materials.

An Easily Held Scrapbook

It is difficult to keep a child amused who must be in a recumbent position. A picture-book so constructed that small hands may hold it without fatigue is made thus: Get a dozen postcards of the same shape and size; paste these half an inch apart on a long strip of pink paper muslin sufficiently wide to fold over and enclose them; ornament each card with bright-colored pictures. Fold up so that the muslin forms the hinges. If it will not entail much exertion it is well to let the little invalid help with the making of anything provided for amusement, for every child is happier doing things than having everything done for him by somebody else.

PAPER TOYS.

Noah's Ark Shadows

Hang a small white tablecloth on a string. Stand a table behind it on which a candle is placed far back. Pile some books close to the cloth; put a Noah's ark, or a piece of paper cut to resemble one, on the books; one volume should slant to form the way up into the ark. The performance consists in working a procession of animals along the roadway. Stick two hatpins into the sides of two animals, and, so holding that the candle is between the hands working and the animals, move them up the slope into the ark. A little objection on the part of the animals to enter the delightful habitation provided for them adds greatly to the amusement. Either paper animals or the wooden ones from a genuine Noah's ark can be used.

A Soldier Game

Make-believe is a child's prerogative, and if a small boy is amused with a soldier game and his bronchitis canopy decorated with flags, he will forget the "long-nosed kettle" and other unpleasant features of his cure.

NOAH'S ARK SHADOWS.

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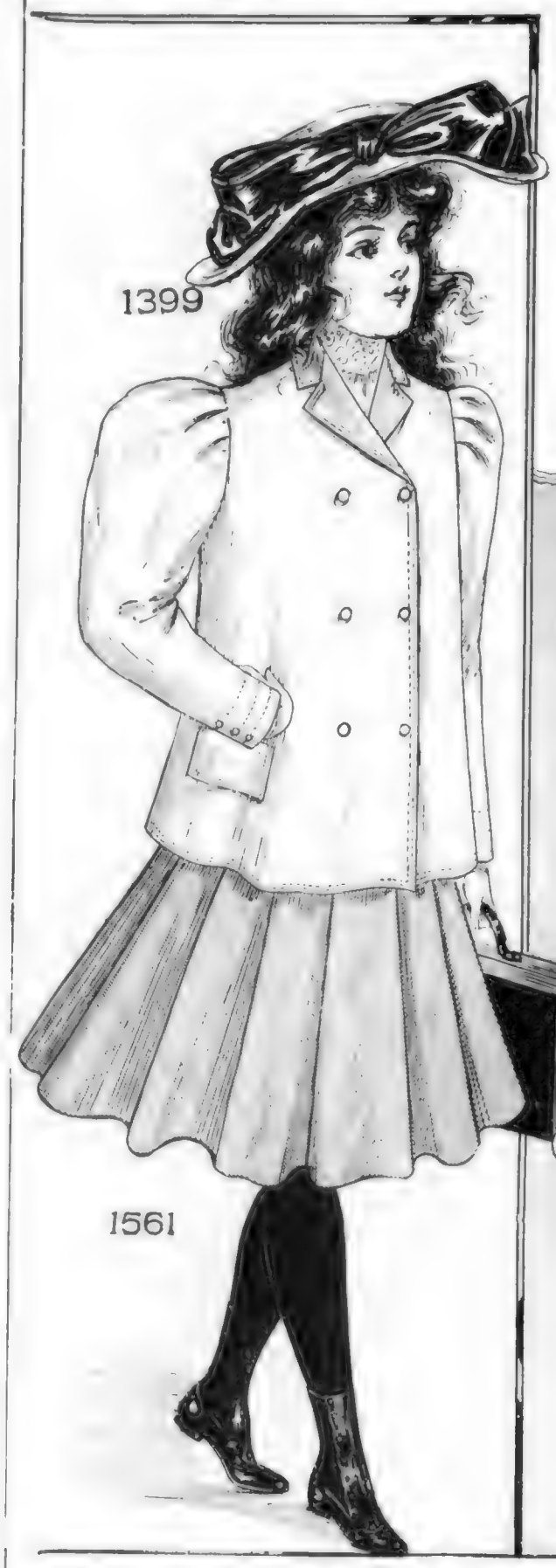

SMART COATS FOR GIRLS.

Tissue Paper Patterns of the above Designs, 15 cents for each number. These models will be cut in Pinned Paper Patterns, if desired, in stock sizes, at the following prices: Coats, $1.25; Skirts, $1.00. Cut to Special Measure, each 50 cents extra. Tissue Paper Patterns are not cut to Special Measure.

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No. 1705. Child's Coat. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 years requires 6 yards of 21-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

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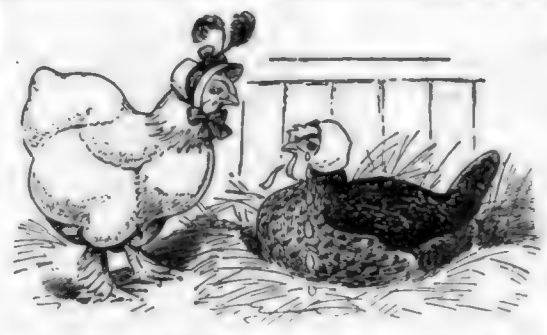


The Mother-Hen and Her Family

A Story showing that in this world we all have to do things sometimes that we don't like

"WHAT are they for?" asked little Mrs. Dorking, as she looked in a puzzled way at the thirteen eggs that somebody had put in her nest. "And why's it thirteen instead of a dozen?"

"They're for you," answered old Mrs. Cochin. "You sit on them and keep them warm, and by and by the eggs turn into chickens, like Mrs. Wyandotte's, that she was so proud of last week. They always give you either eleven or thirteen, 'cause it's unlucky to have an even number."

"How delightful!" said little Mrs. Dorking. "I'd better begin at once, hadn't I?"

So she cuddled down on the eggs, and amused herself by thinking how she and the chickens would astonish the other inhabitants of the farmyard later on.

And for the first week she was very happy and cheerful. Then the novelty of the thing began to wear off, and she realized that it was very dull sitting there all by herself day after day; and when Mrs. Cochin looked in at the end of the second week she was feeling dreadfully tired and miserable.

"I don't like hatching out eggs at all," she announced. "It means that you're shut away all by yourself in a nearly dark room for weeks and weeks, and it's very dull. It's ever so much more amusing to go and scrape for worms in the barnyard."

"More amusing! Of course it is. Nobody ever said it wasn't." Mrs. Cochin sounded quite surprised. "But then everybody's got to do things they don't like in this world. There's Mr. Horse, who *hates* having to get up early and go to work every morning, but he goes. Mr. and Mrs. Robin work so hard building their nest that they fall asleep over their supper every night, but they do it all the same, or they'd have no home for their children when they come. Why, even the little boys and girls often have to go to school when they don't want to. And they're ever so much happier for it afterwards. You hatch out those eggs, like a sensible hen, and in a few weeks' time you'll be glad you've done it."

"It's all very well for you to talk," Mrs. Dorking replied, as she brushed two tears away. "You can go for walks all day long, and nobody says a word, but they look crossly at me if I'm out for more than five or ten minutes at a time. And I don't believe the stupid eggs'll ever hatch, so there!"

"Patience," counseled old Mrs. Cochin. "Wait only a little longer, and I'm sure you'll be rewarded."

So Mrs. Dorking settled down once more, feeling very rebellious. But a few days later a curious thing occurred. Suddenly there was a funny little tapping that seemed to come from down below, and, looking down, she saw that one of the eggs had a crack right across it. "Good gracious!" she exclaimed. "I've actually broken one of them in spite of all my care." Then suddenly an idea occurred to her.

"Oh, oh!" she exclaimed excitedly, "I wonder if perhaps they're hatching?" And in response there came another tap-tapping, and after that the tapping went on at intervals, and then "Peep, peep," went a tiny little voice, and then "Peep, peep," went another. She looked down. "Yes; it is—it really is a chicken," she exclaimed, trembling with excitement.

And soon there were six little fluffy heads poking out from underneath her wings. "Peep, peep! Please let us go out," they cried.

"Patience!" said Mrs. Dorking reprovingly. "You must wait till your brothers and sisters are all ready. Oh, yes; I quite understand you don't want to wait, but everybody has to do things they don't like in this world!"

And the chickens, feeling quite ashamed of themselves, cuddled down under her wings and went to sleep for a little while.

Where do the little chickens run
  When they are all afraid?
Out of the light, out of the sun,
  Into the dark, into the shade,
Under their mother's downy wing,
No longer afraid of anything.

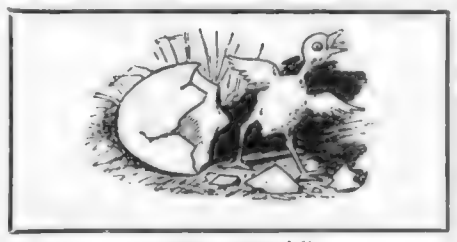
Later, when they were all ready, and Mrs. Dorking and her brood of twelve little fluffy yellow chickens made their appearance in the farmyard, they created quite a sensation.

"Good gracious! *What* a fine family!" said Mr. Porker.

"The finest brood I've seen for a long time," said Mr. Turkey Cock, putting up his eyeglass to get a better view. "Twelve chickens out of thirteen eggs? That's splendid!"

And Mrs. Dorking stalked proudly on, her head held high in the air; and just as she was going round the corner whom should she meet but Mrs. Cochin, coming to congratulate her!

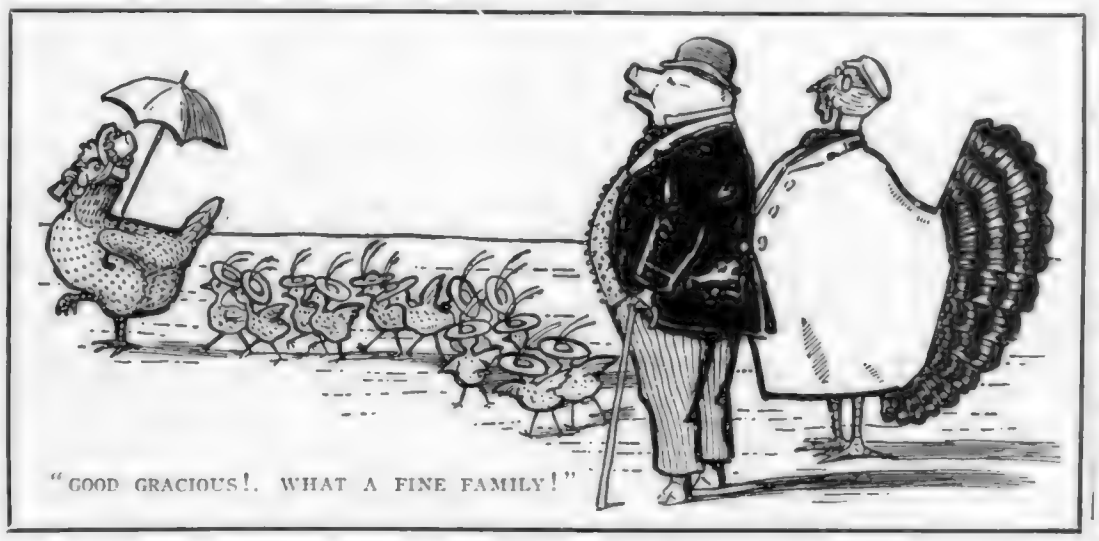
Mrs. Dorking hurriedly drew her to one side. "You were quite right, dear," she said. "It *was* worth waiting for. And you won't tell the children how impatient I was, will you?"



"PEEP, PEEP!"

"Not for the world," said Mrs. Cochin. And then she kissed the little Dorkings all the way round, and hurried off to look after her own family.

The little Dorkings resembled a boarding-school when they went out for an afternoon stroll, for they all had hats exactly alike and they learned to strut precisely like their proud mother, but very soon their natural tastes began to develop and they would pick and scratch for food like any of the well-grown chickens in the barnyard. It would not be polite to trace their careers too far, nor tell what became of them in the end, for the farmer's wife had her eye upon them from the very beginning; but suffice it to say that they dwelt happily and contentedly, without quarreling, as children always should, until the end of their lives.



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Original Embroidery Designs

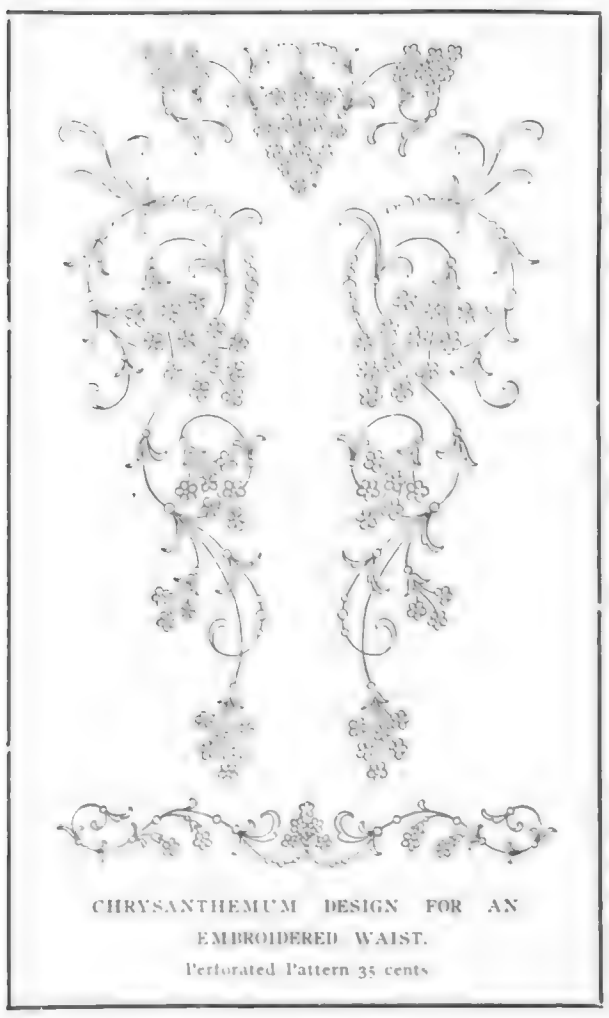
By Madeline Elliott

Perforated patterns of any of these designs may be procured by addressing "The Work Table," stating the page and date, and enclosing the requisite amount, with 4 cents in postage.

THE great popularity of the Richelieu effect in embroidery forms a sufficient motif for its introduction on this page, where it is shown in two beautiful examples—a baby's bib, and a lady's shirt-waist.

SHIRT-WAIST IN RICHELIEU EMBROIDERY.

This dainty design reveals a pattern that involves daisies and scroll-work, joined with cross-threads and eyelets, and having the foundation cut away underneath in the manner peculiar to this style of embroidery. It may be applied to any waist model that opens in the back. The entire outline is worked in buttonhole stitch, but the flowers, if preferred, may be worked solid or in long and short stitch. It is essential, however, that they be finished with the buttonhole stitch to insure that uniformity which is so desirable to secure the proper effect. The design includes three pieces—the front decoration, intended for a waist that opens in the back, the band pattern for the stock, and the cuff. It is not a difficult or elaborate pattern, and the worker is rewarded by seeing the design develop rapidly under her fingers. Worked on linen with rather fine cotton, it resembles the Renaissance effect, and will launder beautifully, or if a little more gloss is desired, a linen floss may be substituted for the cotton.



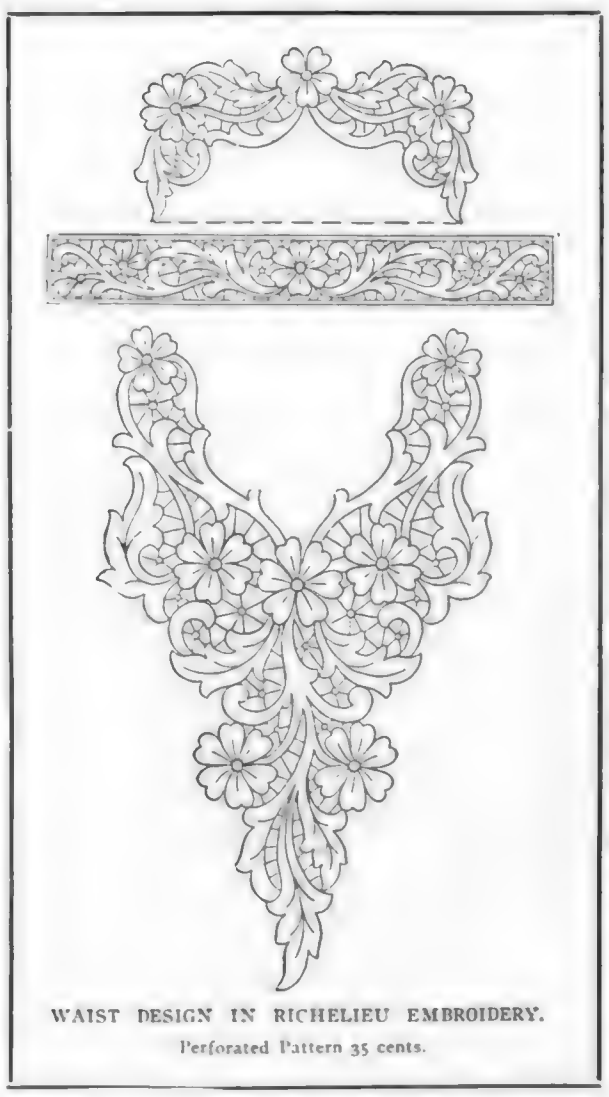
CHRYSANTHEMUM DESIGN FOR AN EMBROIDERED WAIST.
Perforated Pattern 35 cents

BABY'S BIB IN RICHELIEU EMBROIDERY

Perforated Pattern 25 cents, including an initial letter.

BABY'S BIB IN RICHELIEU EFFECT.

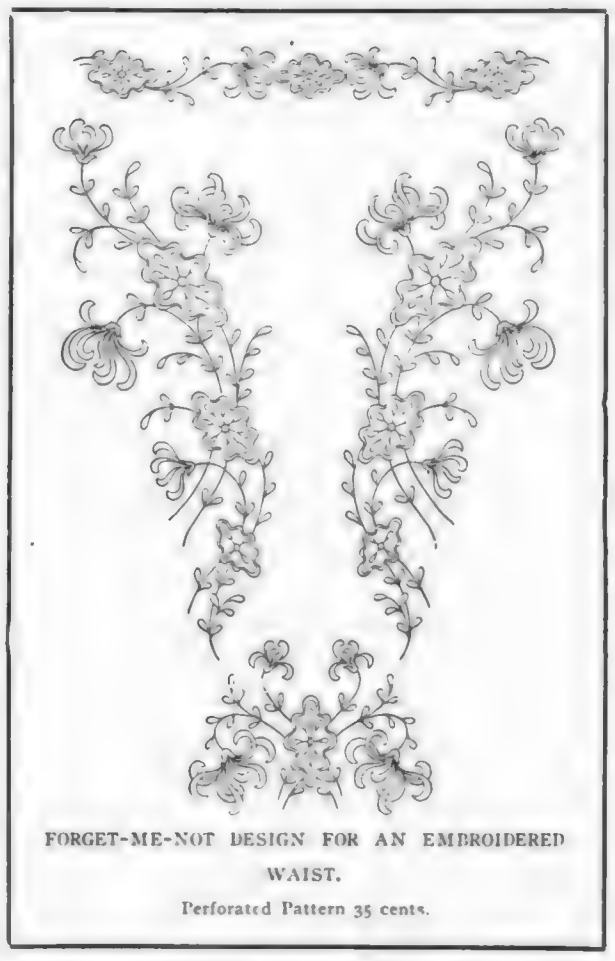
The conventionalized clover-leaf and the pansy form the basis of the choice and delicate design which completes the edge of this dainty bit of lingerie. The pattern, as arranged for perforation, is made without the initial letter, which will be sent along with the pattern of the bib, according to the letter specified. Any single initial can be furnished to suit patrons. Like the shirt-waist, it should be embroidered in medium-fine cotton, or in linen floss. It makes a charming little gift for an expectant mother, and is nice needlework for the Autumn afternoons in the country.



WAIST DESIGN IN RICHELIEU EMBROIDERY.
Perforated Pattern 35 cents.

THE CHRYSANTHEMUM SHIRT-WAIST.

Composed of open-work medallions and conventionalized chrysanthemums, this exquisite art needlework pattern is appropriate especially for the Autumn season. A very pretty effect will be obtained if the medallions are worked in the English eyelet fashion—(these centres and the small leaves along the stem all being done in open-work), the outline of the medallions themselves being done in buttonhole stitch. The chrysanthemums should have the petals worked solid. The design is composed of three parts—the double front effect (which may be separated by a box-plait and used on a waist that opens in front, or separated by a few tucks or left perfectly plain between, if used on a waist that opens in the back), the collar, and the cuff. On a waist with elbow sleeves the cuff could be omitted and bands similar to the collar could be substituted.



FORGET-ME-NOT DESIGN FOR AN EMBROIDERED WAIST.
Perforated Pattern 35 cents.

THE FORGET-ME-NOT SHIRT-WAIST.

The same general directions for making this design will answer for this conventionalized forget-me-not pattern. The flowers should be worked solid with eyelet centres, or if a more open-work effect is preferred, they may be made entirely of eyelets. The stems should be of eyelets if the flowers are solid—a pleasing contrast being afforded in this way—and *vice-versa*, if the flowers are worked open the stems should be worked solid. The pattern consists of the double front effect, which may be used in each of three separate ways, as indicated for the chrysanthemum waist—and also the embroidered band collar, and the cuff.

Our Helping Hand

Contributions for this department will be gladly received, and if they contain useful suggestions couched in 125 words will be published for the competition. Rules and remedies are not guaranteed, except on the representation of the writers. Prizes will be awarded immediately after publication.

Contributors may be assured that whenever it is possible to use their Helping Hand items this is done, but frequently they are repetitions of what some one else has sent, or are disqualified by length. Among those received for this number, the competition has resulted as follows:

The first prize of $5.00 has been awarded to Miss Ethyl A. Merritt, Petaluma, Sonoma County, California; the second prize of $2.00 to Mrs. W. V. Copeland, 227 North Lake Street, Topeka, Kansas; and the third prize of one year's subscription to THE PICTORIAL REVIEW to Mrs. E. L. Wales, 24 French Avenue, South Braintree, Massachusetts.

FIRST PRIZE.

Portieres

Portières that may be appropriately used in connection with unpolished or colonial furniture may easily be made from acorns and buckeyes. Having gathered a quantity of these, that are free from worms, using only those which have fallen from the trees, proceed as follows: Measure the doorway and provide enough of stout wax threads to cover it, spacing them at intervals of one inch. These should be varied in length, those on the outside reaching the floor, their length proportionately decreasing until at the centre the strings are of such a height as to admit one through easily. The buckeyes and acorns may now be threaded, five acorns and one buckeye alternately. The buckeyes should be graduated horizontally, so that no two are at the same elevation on adjacent strings.

SECOND PRIZE.

To Clean Sheepskin Rugs

Sheepskin rugs must never have the pelt side made wet. To clean them: Tack them around a stout barrel, and scrub them with a clean scrubbing brush and hot suds, in which some good washing powder has been dissolved. Rinse thoroughly, leave them on the barrel to dry and while they are drying use a clean currycomb to prevent the matting of the wool. They will be as fluffy and white as snow.

THIRD PRIZE.

Bluing for Laundry Purposes

Dissolve one ounce of Prussian blue in five quarts of cold water; also one-half ounce of oxalic acid in a pint of water. When the latter is thoroughly dissolved, mix it with the bluing. Strain through a piece of muslin and put it in bottles. This makes an excellent bluing, and costs about one-tenth of that which you buy already made. It also renders the clothes beautiful and white.

I have used this for five years, and found it very satisfactory.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Renovating a Carpet

I cleaned and renovated a handsome Brussels carpet in tan, olive and brown shades most successfully in the following way: After ripping out the worn parts I made two large square rugs which I cleaned with soap and ammonia water. I boiled a package of olive dye in a gallon of water and applied a weak solution to the entire surface, making the background a light green. With an ordinary paintbrush I used the darkest dye for the green leaves, the predominating color. The result was magical. A green stair-carpet cut through the centre answered nicely for borders, and on two connecting parlors with stained floors these rugs made a very pretty covering. They have been in use several years, and the coloring has been very durable. MRS. D. B.

A Washday Help

When clothes-pins are worn and stained buy a small can of bathtub enamel and dip all the clothes-pins in it, laying them in the sun to dry. The white enamel keeps them from soiling the clothes, as they can be washed and kept perfectly clean, and the wood will not split or splinter in the clothes. MRS. F. W. A.

How to Make a Chiffonier

As washstands are little used nowadays, you will probably find one or two in the attic, or they can be purchased at a very low price. For the bottom part of the chiffonier secure a stand with three plain drawers, and take the back racks off. For the top part get a stand with double doors (which serves as the hat-box), and one or two drawers above. Swing an oval mirror in the rack at the back of this stand, saw the legs off and set flat on top of the first one, and you have a good, roomy chiffonier. MRS. I. B.

To Clean a Dainty Dress

Purchase a cake of pure soap and one to two gallons of gasoline. Go over the garment with the dry soap, being careful to soap well every part. After this is done pour enough gasoline in a large vessel to cover the goods and rinse the dress through this several times. The dress will be fresh and pretty as when first made. Shake well and hang out in the air a few moments and your garment will require no more ironing than the ordinary pressing you would give it after once wearing. I. L.

To Renovate Black Silk

Make a solution of one pint of cold black tea and one teaspoonful of ammonia. Sponge the silk well on the right side; then spread tissue paper over the silk and press with a moderately hot iron. M. A. C.

To Make Over Hats

Having a longing for new hats (especially summer ones), which are not always forthcoming, I conceived the idea of making anew those which were faded or sunburned. The experiment has proved so delightfully successful I am moved to give all readers of THE PICTORIAL REVIEW the secret, which is as follows: Purchase a package of dye of the desired color and mix, according to directions, just enough into a pint of boiling water to give a good shade; and sponge the hat with cold water. Apply the dye with a painter's small brush. Support the crown with a bowl, and bend the brim to the correct shape. Place it in the sun, and presto! a fine new chapeau is added to your wardrobe. R. B. D

Uses for Cracker Boxes

Cracker boxes, such as varieties of biscuit and snaps come in, can be used in several practical ways. They are splendid to clean irons on, just rubbing the iron over the waxed side then wiping it off on cloth. H. M.

Columbia, S. C., July 22, 1905.

THE PICTORIAL REVIEW, New York City

Dear Sirs: Please accept my many thanks for the receipt of check for two dollars as second prize in your Helping Hand Department. I wish your magazine much success.

Respectfuly,
(Mrs.) J. E. Poore.

Placerville, Cal., July 16, 1905.

PICTORIAL REVIEW CO., New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Accept my sincere thanks for being awarded the third prize in "Our Helping Hand Department" of the August number of your magazine. I consider it a very good book and look forward to it every month.

Very sincerely,
(Mrs.) J. A. Benson.

PATENTS PENDING

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No. 1701. Ladies' Dress Sleeve, to be made with or without the double capes, and a desirable mode for all prevailing cloths, suitings, silk or velvet. Cut in one size to correspond with 36 inches bust measure. The model will require 4 yards of silk and ¾ yard of velvet. Price, 10 cents.

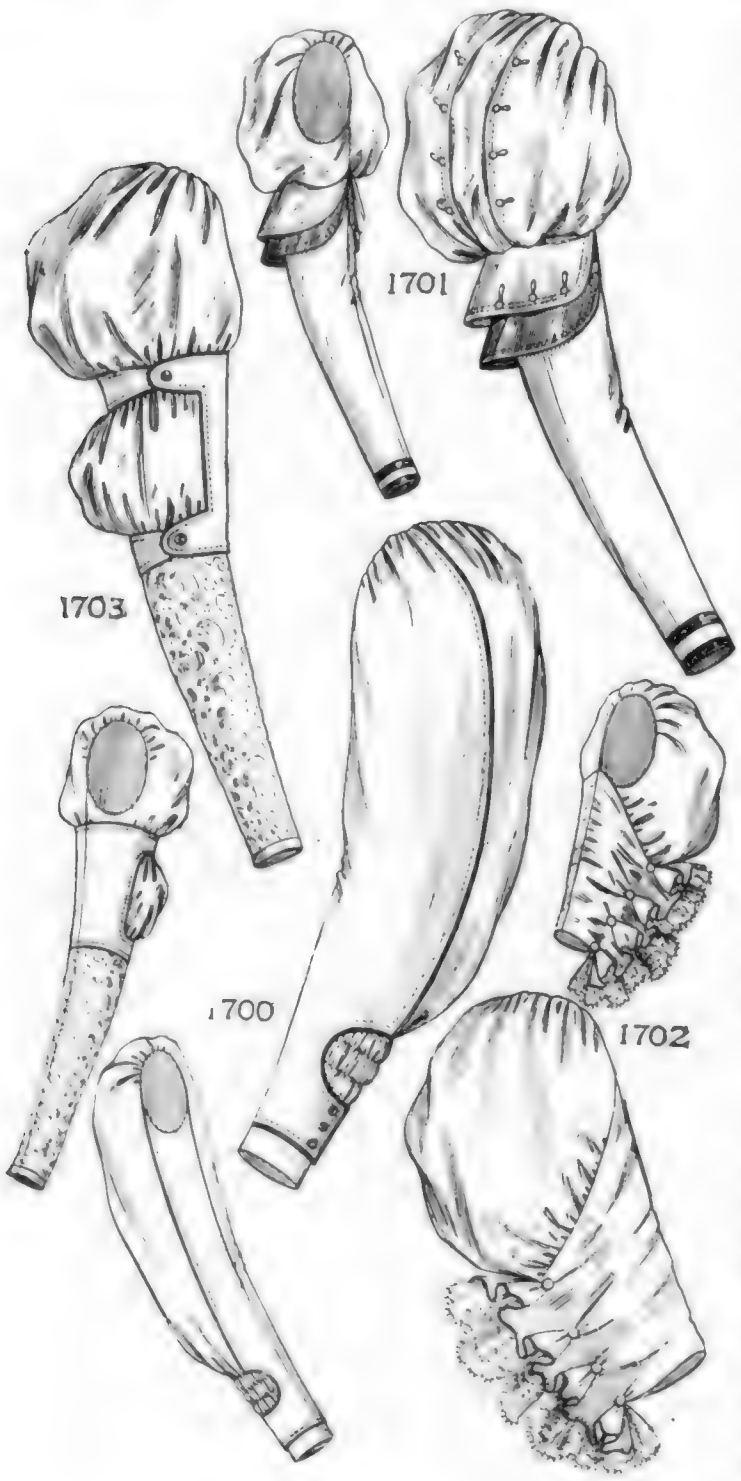
No. 1702. Ladies' Elbow Sleeve of soft silk and made over a fitted lining. A charming model for a dinner gown, dancing frock, or reception dress. Cut in one size to correspond with 36 inches bust measure, and requires 3 yards of silk and 3 yards of lace. Price, 10 cents.

No. 1703. Ladies' Fancy Sleeve of silk and lace, developed over a fitted lining and cut in one size only to correspond with 36 inches bust measure. The mode requires ¾ yards of allover and 3 yards 21-inch silk. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1695. Ladies' Collar and Revers, known as the Napoleon collar, and a desirable model to use in remodeling a last season's coat or jacket. The revers are in two styles for a single or double-breasted coat and the pattern is cut in one size to correspond with 36 inches bust measure and will require about 1 yard of velvet. Price, 10 cents.

THE NAPOLEON COLLAR.

For the accommodation of our patrons living in the far West and especially to obviate delay in executing their mail-orders on account of their remoteness from our main office, we have opened an agency for the sale of THE PICTORIAL REVIEW patterns at 121 Geary Street, San Francisco, California, and if orders are sent to that address, the senders may be assured of courteous, speedy, and satisfactory replies.



Novelties in Trimmings and Stocks

This plate illustrates three new and attractive stocks developed with lace and ribbon, showing designs that the home needlewoman, with nimble fingers, can make without the aid of a pattern. The other illustrations portray some of the numerous uses of ribbon, seen on the early Fall models from abroad, and will surely suggest unique and inexpensive trimming for gowns, separate waists, or wraps. Ribbon bows of all sizes and shapes are seen on the fancy waists and dresses, and decidedly the newest feature in ribbon trimming is the hand-embroidered ribbon for evening gowns and reception frocks, illustrated elsewhere in this book — positively in advance of all other fashion journals. This embroidered ribbon trimming should be a valuable aid to the woman who wants an elaborately decorated frock at moderate cost.

Ingenuity and originality may be given full sway in creating many beautiful combinations of color and design, and there is not a doubt but that hand embroidery in all forms is to be the trimming of the season.

Fancy braids will be much in vogue for costumes and wraps. One Parisian model of a cloth tailored street suit has three different widths and styles of vegetable silk braid and silk crochet buttons for trimming.

Not only will this silk braid be seen on tailored garments, but fancy silk waists, blouses, shirt-waist suits, and children's frocks are to be treated in a like manner.

Good Things Mother Makes

From Several Sorts of Fruit

By Elizabeth O. Storer

ALL fresh fruit, to be really served at its best, should be kept in as cool a place as possible until near the time when it is required. In hot countries this fact is fully appreciated, and it is kept on ice or in a very cold place until the last moment.

The grapefruit is perhaps better suited for a breakfast and luncheon dish than for dessert. Served as a preliminary to luncheon or dinner, it acts as a delightful appetizer. In whatever way it may be presented—whether on a bed of cracked ice, cut in small pieces, or cut transversely in two—the bitter, white membrane, or pith, in the centre, should be removed. When served in halves, the cavity thus left may then be filled with fine white sugar, and, if liked, a teaspoonful of rum may be poured over the sugar.

Fanciful methods of serving are frequently carried out with melons and pines. The inside part is neatly cut out, thus leaving a hollow case. The contents are then freed from core and seeds, cut in small pieces, sprinkled with sugar, and liqueur if liked, and returned to the shells. A mixture of fruits is desirable, as the interior of a melon or pine will not, when cut up, fill the shell satisfactorily. The fruits may be flavored with liqueur if desired.

A convenient method of serving watermelons is to cut them in V shapes or points straight round the

VANDYCKED WATERMELON.

middle: this will produce two equal halves, each deeply pointed, which may easily be cut into slices of convenient shape.

A pretty little variety in the way of serving currants is to "crystallize" them. All that is necessary is to dip them first in white of egg, then roll them lightly in granulated sugar, and set them aside for an hour or two to allow this coating to harden. Finally, give them a second sprinkling, and serve them heaped prettily in a silver dish. Cherries, by the way, are also exceedingly pretty treated in this manner.

Pears in their ripe condition are perfect dessert fruit. Perhaps the following rules may help some housekeepers to new ideas:

Compôte of Pears.—Peel and core the pears neatly, keeping them whole if small, or halving and quartering them if large. Place them in a preserving pan, or an enamelled one (a tin pan would turn them black), with about half a pint of water and some

GRAPEFRUIT SERVED AS AN APPETIZER.

loaf sugar, allowing about three lumps to each pear; flavor with a strip of lemon peel and a bit of stick cinnamon. Cover the pan, and simmer its contents gently for forty-five minutes; then add a drop or two of liquid carmine and continue simmering till perfectly tender, but not mashed. (French recipe.)

Preserved Pears.—Peel and halve the fruit, splitting the stems. Pack them carefully in wide-mouthed bottles; prepare a syrup by stirring over the fire 3½ cupfuls of sugar and 2½ cupfuls of water till the sugar is perfectly dissolved; then from the moment it has boiled up let it boil fifteen minutes and fill the bottles containing the pears with this syrup. Cover the bottles without actually fastening them down; then stand them in a kettle half full of warm water on some slats of wood (to prevent their touching the bottom of the boiler, or they would break in the cooking), put the lid on the kettle, and cook the fruit till tender and looking clear. Now lift them off the fire, or turn out the gas, fill up the jars with more hot syrup, fasten down the tops securely, and leave them till perfectly cold.

Poires à la Marquise.—Stew some good pears, after peeling and coring them, in a nice vanilla-flavored syrup till quite tender, then lift them out and drain well. Boil up the syrup sharply to reduce it, add a wineglassful of maraschino (or rather more of maraschino syrup); have ready a rather rich rice pudding baked in a flat pudding mould, turn this out, arrange the pears on this, *en pyramide*, cover it rockily with a méringue of two egg-whites, sweetened with granulated sugar, and set in a moderate oven to bake for fifteen minutes: then serve with the syrup round it and whipped cream.

Damson Jam.—Simmer well-wiped and sound damsons over a slow fire, stirring them well all the time, till soft enough to sieve; sieve, stir into this pulp the blanched kernels, then boil with 1 lb. of loaf sugar for each pound of pulp, skimming it well; pot, and cover down when cold.

Damson Jelly.—Stew a peck of good ripe damsons very gently, with just enough water to cover them, without stirring them, till quite soft, then turn it all into a clean cloth, and let it strain untouched, till all the juice has run through. To each pint of this juice add a pound of granulated sugar, and boil till clear. Cover down closely, allowing six or eight blanched kernels to each pot.

Damsons Pickled.—Put into a pan 6 lbs. of sugar, 2 qts. of best vinegar, a small onion, ¼ oz. each of stick cinnamon and cloves, a little salt, and a dessertspoonful of cayenne tied up in a bit of muslin; bring all these well to the boil, then pour this on to 6 lbs. of damsons, and leave it till next day. Now strain off the fruit, re-boil the liquor, and pour it on to the fruit, and once more let it stand for twenty-four hours, boiling it all together on the third day for four or five minutes, then sieve and bottle, when it is ready for use.

Bananas in Various Ways.—Bananas, cut up and sugared, are very nice with boiling milk poured over them, for children at breakfast instead of bread and milk. Bananas are good, if cut lengthways, baked and served as a sweet with hot orange syrup, or raspberry or lemon syrup poured over them. Baked lightly in their skins they are a wholesome dish for invalids. Cut up and covered first with strawberry jam and then with cream they simulate the "strawberries and cream" of June. Cut up and marinaded for a few moments in pineapple rum, then covered with whipped cream and set again to brown in the oven, they are excellent. As a salad with game this rule may be used: Slice a cucumber as finely as possible, a banana not quite so finely; salt lightly, pour over the whole a French salad dressing. One word more about bananas. The insides of the skins give a good polish to boots and shoes.

I am a Grandmother

with grandchildren old enough to go to school, but I don't believe in growing old. This is my latest photograph, taken in 1904 by Tonneson, Chicago.

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Sylvia's Dilemmas

By Alice G. Middleton

VII. A Kitchen Dialogue on Simple Fare

"Apropos of economy," said Emily, waving the toasting-fork around like a baton, when she and Sylvia were getting their breakfast the following morning, "how shall we prepare the late lamented pullet? Shall it be cream gravy as mother used to make it, or something more fanciful, with a French name?"

"Stewed chicken with cream gravy, by all means—that joyous reminiscence of a greedy childhood—and *you* shall make it, Emily, while I transform those cold boiled potatoes which figured yesterday into something dainty, and hashed brown."

"Mother's rule for stewed chicken is very simple and very appetizing, and I am sure none of the cook-books can improve upon it. The principal thing is to avoid lumpiness in the gravy, and that is easy enough if the flour and butter are thoroughly blended with cold milk before the boiling gravy is added."

"Do you put on the chicken pieces in cold or hot water?" standing by the range with the saucepan in her hand.

"In cold,—just enough to cover them. It should boil slowly for an hour if the fowl is tender, which ours certainly is. You strain the gravy and skim; then return it to the fire—while making the thickening, which should consist of 1 tablespoonful of butter to 1 tablespoonful of flour, one-half pint of cold milk or cream, stirred constantly until boiling, adding salt and pepper to taste and some of the boiling gravy. This must be stirred until perfectly smooth, then added to the rest of the gravy and boiled again for four or five minutes. You will see what a perfect result will follow my efforts, and not a lump in sight!"

"Ah, Emily," laughed Sylvia, "I am in the secret—you pour it through a sieve!"

"Not a bit of it—it is just the plain skill in compounding, that's all! Now, let me see—we have—what sort of fruit for our little breakfast *à deux?*"

"More melons!" replied Emily with a rueful face; "I am getting very tired of them, aren't you?"

"Let us vary the ménu, then. Aren't those grapes that grow over the garden pergola ripe enough to eat?"

"Certainly—the Delawares are! They come first, you know. They are so delicious with tuberoses—I mean the combined perfume is so delicious!"

"Then, we'll have some stalks set in your tall amethyst cut-glass vase, on one corner of our polished mahogany, and the grapes, harmonizing in color, in your silver dish with leaves around them, at the other."

"Lovely!" exclaimed Sylvia—"so æsthetic. Don't you think these potatoes are chopped finely enough for hashed brown, Emily, tell me quick?"

"Not quite. Are you waiting for instructions, dear? Add salt and pepper and 4 tablespoonfuls of cream; and melt without browning 1 tablespoonful of butter in a hot saucepan. Put in your chopped potatoes and smooth them down into shape. Cook for just a moment over a quick fire and push to the back of the range and let them cook slowly for ten minutes more. Fold over in half, like an omelet, and then turn out on a hot platter with sprigs of parsley to garnish."

The two cooks were so busy for the next half-hour that conversation was neglected, but when they were ready to sit down to the charmingly appointed breakfast table, they thought their efforts quite worth while. Their faces were flushed, to be sure, but none the less attractive for that, and their attire and dainty hands gave no evidence of their recent menial occupation. The coffee was faultless, the pounded biscuits, made by Sylvia from the rule of a famous Kentucky housewife (1 lb. of flour, 1 heaping tablespoonful of lard, a pinch of salt, enough cold water to work into a stiff dough, beaten and worked until they blistered), the gravy perfection, and the table arrangement made a picture to delight the eye.

PEACH CANNELONS.

By permission, from Mrs. Rorer's New Cook Book.

"I'll tell you, Emily!" remarked Sylvia, adjusting her rings with an air of elegance, "Aunt Sally has spoiled me; I don't take to kitchen work, at present, with that consuming enthusiasm that I did in my honeymoon days when George's appetite was my sole guiding-star, and the range of table delicacies my torturing dream. The thought of dish-washing drives me crazy. I want to be a 'fine lady' and do Hardanger and Battenberg, lolling against easy-chair pillows."

"Nonsense, Sylly! It's all in the line of experience. You can never direct servants properly until you know how yourself. You're just having a lazy fit because George is away."

"At any rate, we shall be 'fine ladies' today, because we are invited out for luncheon. That means a chance to wear our prettiest toggery and be agreeable at somebody's else's board."

"We must plan for dinner, however, before we go. Let me consider; why can't we begin with a simple little consommé with barley in it—or do you prefer the alphabet—I'm rather partial to the alphabet in soup, aren't you?—and then for meat, we'll have——"

"Why not have a pot-au-feu, Emily? That would provide us with both soup and meat."

"The very thing. We'll get 3 lbs. of lean beef for it—what the butchers call the "horse-shoe" piece—and we can serve it after the soup is boiled with a nice sauce made of 2 tablespoonfuls of butter, 2 of flour, with a pint of stock, salt, pepper, and a teaspoonful of kitchen bouquet, adding the vegetables that have been cooked with the meat—2 onions, ½ pt. of peas, 2 carrots, 1 turnip, ½ pt. of chopped celery and a bay leaf. First, we'll have the clear soup——"

"With the alphabet?"

"Certainly. And then we'll have the meat served on a platter with the vegetables surrounding it, and we shall feast like queens."

"But, Emily, I was planning to make you a corn pudding for dinner to-night, with stuffed potatoes."

"Never mind—there are other dinners coming—a whole week of them. We'll have the stuffed potatoes, however,—they're so easy to make, just splitting them when done and mixing up the contents with cream and pepper and salt, returning this to the jackets and giving them a delicious brown tinge in the oven."

"What gourmandes we are, Emily—to think and plan wherewithal we shall be fed, as we are doing."

"Nevertheless, I am a practical woman, Sylvia, and engaged to be married. You and I are both learning many things."

"Undoubtedly; but let us finish our ménu. What shalll we have for dessert?"

"That requires thought. Don't you relish the suggestion of fruit cannelons? I shall make them this morning out of the pie-crust left from yesterday's tarts and fill them with cut peaches in the cornucopia end. They are very easy to do. You cut the crust in strips, roll them quickly around a cannelon mould—brush them with milk or the yolk of an egg, dust with sugar, and bake for twenty minutes. Then, when ready to serve, you add the fruit."

"It sounds like a delicious little dinner, homely but appetizing. I think we must ask the rector and his wife to come and share it with us."

"In that event, we should have to add the corn pudding."

"Not at all. Let us reserve that for the gastronomic history of another busy day."

"Nevertheless, the rector's wife looks as though she might relish a good corn pudding, and I propose that we give her a treat. How do you make it?"

"Oh, it is very simple—no trouble at all. You just cut the corn (uncooked) from 8 ears and scrape the cob with the knife. Beat 3 eggs lightly together and stir in 1 teacupful of milk, 1 tablespoonful of butter broken into bits, and 1 teaspoonful of flour mixed with a little cold milk. Then add the corn, salt and pepper to taste, pour all in a pudding-dish, and bake for three-quarters of an hour."

STUFFED POTATOES.

The Culinary Department

Seasonable Dishes

By Mary O. Hall

Rich Cucumber Soup.

Pare and cut up small two cucumbers of medium size, two large onions, and the white part of a cos lettuce. Place the vegetables in a stewpan with 2 oz. of butter, and stew them gently for three-quarters of an hour, stirring them from time to time. Add a quart of strong stock, 2 ozs. of breadcrumbs, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, and pepper and salt to taste. Simmer gently for two hours, and at the last moment stir in 1 oz. of butter rolled in flour.

Mint Jelly.

Mint jelly is nice when served with roast lamb and brown gravy, or the jelly may be cut into tiny cubes and tossed with the ingredients of a salad. A small cube may be placed on top of a cup of sherbet or lemon ice, and there are various ways in which a little of this jelly will prove agreeable.

This is the rule: One cup of vinegar, 1 cup of sugar, 1 teaspoonful of gelatine, ¼ teaspoonful each of salt and paprika, ¾ of a cup of mint, chopped fine and pressed down into the cup. Boil the sugar and vinegar five minutes after it has fairly commenced to boil; soften the gelatine in cold water, and when it is dissolved, stir into the sugar and vinegar; add the salt and paprika and the chopped mint, turn into a bowl set in a pan of ice water, and stir till the mixture cools and commences to thicken; the mint will sink to the bottom if it is not well stirred. As soon as the jelly shows signs of becoming set, turn into a mold rinsed with cold water, and place on ice to chill and harden; turn out onto a dish and serve.

Eggplant "Eggs."

Select nice firm eggplants and slice and salt a sufficient quantity, allowing it to remain under pressure half an hour. Then wash well from every particle of salt, dry with cheesecloth and chop to a paste. Mix with beaten egg and cornstarch till of such a consistency that it can be moulded. Pepper and salt to taste, roll into "egg" shaped balls and cover with cracker crumbs. Fry a nice golden brown and place in nests of minced parsley. Tomato ketchup makes an acceptable relish served with them.

Waffles.

The yolks of 3 eggs should be beaten till light, add 1 cupful of milk, and turn into 1 pint of flour with which half a teaspoonful of salt has been sifted. Add 1 tablespoonful of melted butter, beat hard, then stir in the stiffly whipped whites of the eggs and 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder. The waffle iron must be very hot and greased thoroughly before each baking. Have the batter in a pitcher, and half fill the hollow spaces in the iron. Cover, and bake, turning once.

Corn Salad.

Boil 12 ears of corn in salted water until it is quite tender. Cut it from the cob and let it get cold. Make a stiff mayonnaise dressing in the usual manner, then dilute it to the required consistency by adding some thick cream; dress the corn with the sauce, and arrange it in a deep dish; scatter a little finely chopped parsley over the surface, then garnish the corn with pickled cherries, and surround it with crisp lettuce which has been torn into fine shreds.

Peach Sponge.

In a small saucepan put 2 cupfuls of granulated sugar, add 1 cupful of boiling water, and when boiling remove the blue scum as it rises; peel 1 lb. of peaches; cut them in halves; take out the pits; slice them into boiling syrup and cook until tender; soak half a box of gelatine in half a cup of cold water; when the peaches are tender add the soaked gelatine; then rub all through a strainer; beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth; when the mixture is cold, beat the whites into it; continue beating until it begins to thicken, then turn it into a mould and stand away to stiffen; when ready to serve, turn out in a platter and serve with a vanilla custard sauce or with thin cream.

To Improve a Muskmelon.

If a muskmelon proves to be lacking in sweetness, upon cutting, try remedying the defect by dusting the two halves well with powdered sugar, and sprinkle in a few chopped nuts, moistened with a little lemon juice. Tie the parts firmly together with cord and slip into a paper bag. Let it remain over night in the refrigerator and serve while still chilled.

Grape Sherbet.

Mash a pound of Concord grapes and squeeze through a piece of cheese cloth, add an equal amount of cold water, the juice of one lemon and sugar to make it very sweet. Freeze as usual.

Grape Catsup.

Stew 5 lbs. of ripe Concord grapes over a slow fire until soft; strain through a sieve, and add 2½ lbs. of sugar, one tablespoonful each of cinnamon, allspice and pepper, half as much each of cloves and salt, and one pint of vinegar. Boil until thick, and bottle. Nice for cold meats.

Chicken Pie.

To make the pastry for chicken pie use the proportion of 1 lb. of the best butter with 1 lb. of flour. Wash the butter in ice water, and squeeze it as dry as possible, divide it in four equal portions. Roll each portion in a separate piece of cheese cloth, and lay them on the ice in the refrigerator. Sift the flour with a teaspoonful of salt in a big bowl. Put one portion of the butter in the middle of the flour, and with a knife cut it through the flour till it is all mixed, and is like globules, then pour in a scant half pint of ice water gradually, and mix the whole into a stiff paste.

Flour the pastry board well, and roll the pastry out lengthwise. Take one of the three portions of butter from the ice. With a knife dot it all over the paste in little lumps; dust the surface well with flour, fold the paste from each end, roll it out again, and dot it with butter. Repeat the process till each portion of butter is used. Then fold the paste, put it on a floured plate; stand it on the ice till ready for use. To prepare the chicken, cut it in pieces as for fricaseeing; put it in a saucepan with enough boiling water just to cover it. Season well with salt, and to each chicken add a large white onion cut in slices. Let the chicken cook slowly till very tender; then remove it from the saucepan; add to the water in the pan a generous amount of butter; dissolve a heaping tablespoonful of sifted flour in a half a pint of rich cream; stir it in the saucepan over the fire, with the chicken gravy; let it boil one minute until it is thick, then set the saucepan back where it will keep hot.

In a number of individual baking dishes lay enough thin slices of raw potatoes to cover the bottom. Cut the cooked chicken from the bones, cut it in rather small pieces; lay them in the baking dishes on top of the slices of potatoes; fill the dishes quite full; season with freshly ground black pepper; pour over the chicken as much of the gravy as the dish will hold. Cut off a piece of the paste; pat it flat with the rolling pin; roll it out a quarter of an inch thick; cover the chicken with it, and bake the pie in a rather hot oven till the crust is a nice brown over the surface. Serve hot with the addition of the thickened gravy.

Maitre d'Hotel Potatoes.

Choose some boiled and perfectly waxy potatoes (they are best if they have been cooked in their skins), slice them down to twice the thickness of a penny; dissolve 2 ozs. of good butter in a pan, add a teaspoonful or so of finely-minced parsley, and as soon as the butter is perfectly dissolved lay in the sliced potatoes, seasoning them with salt, white pepper, and lemon juice to taste, cover down the pan, and let it all cook for twelve to fifteen minutes, shaking the pan, and turning the potatoes over to get the bottom layer to the top by the time they are done; keep them as white as you can, though if a few do get brown, it will rather improve the flavor, though not the appearance of the dish.

Corn Fritters.

To each cupful of grated corn allow one egg, a tablespoonful of milk and a little salt and butter; stir well together and thicken with a little flour. Fry either in hot lard or cook on the griddle the same as butter cakes.

Bo-peep Eggs.

Cut square slices of sponge cake half an inch thick and about 3 inches square. Strain the syrup from some good canned apricots or peaches, and bring it to the boil; if not sweet, add sugar to taste. Put in the apricots for a minute or two; drain, and put two halves of apricot joined together on each slice of cake. Sweeten some stiffly whipped cream, flavored to taste, and force the cream with a spoon or a rather large plain forcer round the apricots, thus imitating the white and yolk of an egg.

Apple Whip.

A dainty dessert for children or an invalid is apple whip. Stew a half-dozen large, tender, tart apples, using speed to keep them white and soft. Set aside until cold. Whip a half-pint of sweet cream and the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, add the apple and whip all thoroughly together. Sweeten to taste and flavor ditto. Pour into a mould and set on the ice until needed.

Almond Macaroons.

Blanch and pound ½ lb. sweet and 4 oz. bitter almonds with a little egg white to prevent oiling. Leave till next day; work together gradually, a little at a time, three full tablespoonfuls of sifted sugar, and three stiffly-whisked egg whites, adding in when well blended a teaspoonful (all told) of powdered cinnamon, mace, and nutmeg sifted together, a teaspoonful of rose water, and lastly the pounded almonds. When this paste is of a nice workable consistency, take up little pieces in your well-floured hands, and roll into small balls; set these on a buttered baking sheet, two inches apart, lay blanched and shredded almonds on each, brush over with plain syrup, and bake in a moderate oven for eight or nine minutes till of a delicate fawn color.

Croquet Parties

The Modern Method of Playing the Game

By L. J. Page

SHOWING THE NARROW WICKETS AND LARGE MALLETS NOW USED IN PLAYING CROQUET.

AUTUMN is the time *par excellence* for playing the fascinating outdoor game of croquet, and everywhere at country-houses and on suburban lawns is there a revival of this diversion, which was formerly so popular.

Croquet parties are usually quite informal, and the guests are invited from 4 to 7 o'clock. They generally arrive pretty punctually, and play for an hour or less before tea, and again after tea, leaving a little after 6 p. m. Tennis is sometimes played at these parties, but it is the second and not the first amusement. Tea takes place, as a rule, within the house, the hostess leading the way with her principal guest. On the cards of invitation to these parties "Croquet" is generally put, "Croquet and Tennis" if both are to be played.

Chairs, seats, and benches are placed commanding a good view of the play and under the shade of the trees. If preferred, tea may be served under the trees on small tables. Fruit, ices, smart confectionery, dainty sandwiches, tea and coffee and iced drinks of various descriptions are served

Prizes are given, chiefly in silver articles, to the winners, and suitable things chosen for both ladies and gentlemen

Although there may be little fundamental difference between the croquet of to-day and that of thirty years ago, the outward and visible difference between the two games is very great. Croquet in 1905 bears little resemblance to the very unpretentious game dignified by that name in the seventies. Had there been no inherent merit in the game, croquet would long since have gone out into final obscurity.

It is frequently urged that croquet is a dull game to play, and a still duller game to watch. As regards the croquet of old days there is some truth in this indictment. Viewed in the light of modern croquet, the old game seems very colorless. There was so much playing for safety, so little of the long shooting, daring, and brilliancy that make modern croquet so popular with the public. Croquet, when played badly, as in the case of other games, gives no pleasure to the spectators, and very little to the players themselves.

It will be not altogether uninteresting to enumerate a few of the points that constitute the difference between croquet of to-day and the game as it was in its early days. The lawns—what a change is here! Level lawns are as much the rule now as they were once the exception. Nothing else, indeed, would be tolerated, and when by any chance the lawns make a departure from this rule the players are not slow to express their disgust. In the matter of grounds first-class croquet players are completely spoiled, and the improved grounds have had a wonderfully ameliorating influence on the play. Then, again, modern croquet lawns are uniform in size. The advantage accruing from this is too obvious to need recital. The modern lawn is thirty-five yards in length by twenty-eight yards in width. In the old days there was no standardization of lawns—they were of all sizes. Then the wicket, which was once six inches wide, is now only four, and, other things being equal, calls for much greater accuracy. The mallet of old days was a much smaller, a much lighter, weapon than the one used to-day. The heavier weapon means a great accession of both power and accuracy. Take the modern ball, again, what an advance is here on the old ball, as different from it as is a rubber-cored golf ball from a remade "gutty." The influence of such a ball on the game, and on the pleasure of playing it, is incalculable. Then the science of the game, how it has unrolled itself, and the tactics of the game, how they have multiplied! There is no occasion to particularize, suffice it to mention the four-ball break, quite a modern product, and the delicate art of wiring, little known and as little practiced till recent years. In face of all this, and much more that could be named, there is no need to disclaim any intention of belittling the skill of the players of old, when we say their prowess was very limited as compared with that of twentieth-century players. With so many limitations it could not possibly be otherwise.

Luncheon Favors

Novel Conceits to Embellish the Table

Luncheon-tables are made interesting and attractive, and oftentimes mysterious, by the addition of these pretty and fanciful little articles to the regulation table-settings.

Inexpensive prints, preferably copies of some picture worthy of a place in a room, dainty little fans, small silk bags, bags for opera-glasses, small glass vases: many are the things that will be both pretty and appropriate. Little home-made lamp or candle shades are very acceptable, for many women have single candlesticks, here and there, to which the addition of a pretty shade is desirable.

Odd pieces of brass or pewter also make most attractive favors, and need not be especially valuable. Frequently one can find in out-of-the-way places candlesticks of genuine antiquity which are quite reasonable in price.

At a pretty luncheon, where the table was set for fourteen, the favors were silver candlesticks, five inches high, each holding a lighted candle, but without shades. The effect of the table, with its circle of lighted candles, was that of a huge birthday cake. As little as possible in the way of silver and china was on it, and everything was done to carry out the illusion, the necessary things on the table being so surrounded with flowers as to render them almost invisible. Each candlestick was placed in the center of a service-plate, as a delicate fashion of conveying to the guest the information that it, as well as whatever else served her, was her very own.

Of the more conventional favors, one of the prettiest is a tiny gilt chariot, which holds hidden somewhere in its body a roll of pictures of Paris. This roll is pulled in and out by means of a windlass on the top, which when not in use is merely a decoration. Other favors of the same character are guitars, tambourines, hatboxes, etc., all as dainty as can be desired, but not especially original nor in most cases very expensive.

A very extravagant favor is an exquisite little Sedan chair, in antique silver, with violets peeping out of its windows. These are quite costly, but are of such beauty of design and workmanship as to make them worthy a place of honor in a cabinet of treasures.

On one of them Watteau figures gracefully give and take cups of tea; on another cupids are carrying boxes of jewels, fans, flowers to some lady fair just outside the vision; on still another garlands, roses, and foliage are the decoration.

Such beautiful favors as these make luncheons and dinners very expensive functions, not to be indulged in by the average woman, but for her there are hundreds of things suitable to her purse, of beauty, originality, and taste.

The Housewife.

Readers of the PICTORIAL REVIEW inquiring for names of shops where articles may be purchased should enclose a stamped envelope for reply and state the page and date.

Injurious Effect of Paper.

It is a mistake to keep articles of food that are damp wrapped in ordinary paper, for paper is made of rags, lime, wood-pulp, glue and similar substances intermixed with acids and chemicals. When damp it should not be allowed to come into contact with things that are to be eaten.

To Keep Milk Sweet.

Place the crock or vessel containing the milk in another vessel half-filled with water and it will be kept sweet during a thunder-storm, for, as is well known, electricity will turn milk sour.

Care of the Carpet-sweeper.

As often as once a week the carpet-sweeper, which is apt to become clogged with threads and hairs, should be thoroughly cleaned, the box wiped out with an oiled cloth, and the brush brushed with a whisk-broom.

Grease-spots in Wall-paper.

On the wall back of a lounge or couch, there will often be found grease-spots where the heads have rested. None of the usual remedies, such as ironing with a hot iron on blotting-paper, or bread-crumbs, will avail to remove these spots, but French chalk will be found efficacious.

To Keep a Jar Air-tight.

Sometimes it is necessary for the housewife to use old jar-rubbers in canning fruit, and she will find that by placing two old ones together she can make her jars perfectly air-tight.

A Good Moth Preventive.

It has been discovered that chloroform of a cheap quality will effectually destroy moths, both insects and eggs, without injuring materials. Put a bottle containing 50 cents' worth, having a quill stuck through the cork to allow the fumes to escape, in your trunks or chests and you will have no further trouble. Be careful, however, not to inhale it yourself.

Beeswax and Salt for Irons.

An old remedy for rusty irons is beeswax, but try salt and beeswax together to get the best results and make them clean and smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag, and keep it for that purpose. When the irons are hot, rub them first with the wax rag, then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt.

To Preserve the Color of Vegetables.

In cooking vegetables, such as peas, beans, etc., in order to preserve the green color, the lid of the saucepan should never be put on while they are cooking, as this will ruin their color; and never allow vegetables to stand in water after they are cooked.

Soda Injures the Gilding.

Be careful when washing fine china and never put soda in the water, for if there is any gilding on it, this will be injured. Instead, use soap, which leaves no bad effect.

Use for a Discarded Bonnet-frame.

It is frequently difficult to arrange long-stemmed flowers in a bowl or jardinière, but by bending an old bonnet-frame to fit across the top of the vessel an excellent support is provided and a more artistic arrangement is possible.

Impromptu Photograph-holders.

The little metal tongs which are placed on the tops of boxes of bon-bons may be utilized for holding photographs by merely bending the round ends upward to clasp the picture, the top of the tongs completing the stand. It requires two of them to support a photograph properly.

Sawdust for Greasy Dishes.

Instead of rubbing dishes about to be washed with a newspaper, try the simple expedient of a handful of sawdust. It accomplishes the result more easily and also more satisfactorily.

A New Way to Serve Peaches.

Large peaches may be served very attractively by cutting them in halves, removing the stone, and filling them with cracked ice. When ready to be eaten, remove the ice, substitute pulverized sugar, and eat with a spoon

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and makes the arms and neck plump and round. The Nadine system is the one praised so highly by leading society women everywhere. It is perfectly harmless, and failure is unknown. **Special Instructions** are given to Thin Women to Gain 15 to 30 pounds more in weight and round out the entire form. When using this treatment you will receive constant care by mail until you are entirely developed. Prominent physicians highly endorse and prescribe it because of its great superiority over everything else known for physical development. Upon request, and a stamp for postage, a package, sealed in a plain wrapper, will be sent you containing beautiful photos and full information how to develop yourself at home. Do not fail to write at once to

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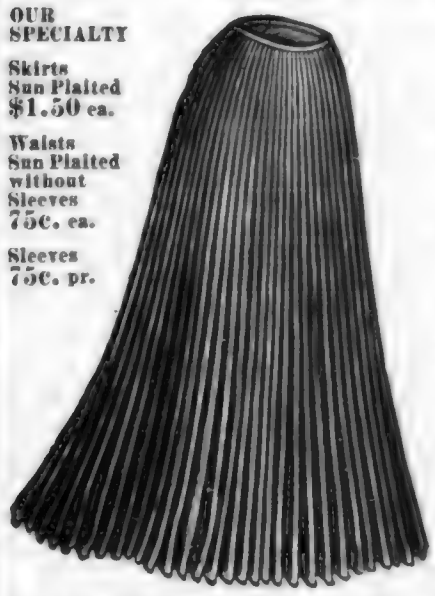

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1 to 5 inches,	1c.	yd.
6 to 10 "	2c.	"
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1 to 5 inches,	3c.	yd.
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1 to 10 inches,	5c.	yd.
11 to 20 "	10c.	"
21 to 25 "	15c.	"
26 to 40 "	25c.	"
41 to 50 "	35c.	"
51 to 60 "	50c.	"

Accordion Plaiting

1 to 5 inches,	2c.	yd
6 to 10 "	3c.	"
11 to 15 "	5c.	"
16 to 20 "	7c.	"
21 to 25 "	12c.	"
26 to 30 "	14c.	"
31 to 40 "	18c.	"
41 to 50 "	22c.	"
51 to 60 "	25c.	"
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Price 15 cents.

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No. 1630. Ladies' Waist with lining and closed in the back. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 inches bust measure requires 3 yards 36-inch material, 1½ yard allover, 2 yards lace, 3 yards appliqué and ¾ yard bias velvet. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1631. Ladies' Shirt-Waist without a lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material. A smart tailored waist for general wear and adaptable to all woolen, silk or cotton waistings. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1628 Ladies' Fancy Waist without lining Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, and 40 inches bust measure.
Price 15 cents.

No. 1627. Ladies' Fancy Waist. Closed in the front and with fitted lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards 32-inch material, ½ yard allover, and 4½ yards lace. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1632. Ladies' Shirt-Waist with leg-o'-mutton sleeve and no lining. This model has the new vest or bosom effect, seen on the smartest shirt-waists for early Fall. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust meausre. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1629. Ladies' Smocked Waist with fitted lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material and 6½ yards of 36-inch material, or 6 yards of 21-inch silk, and 6½ yards of insertion. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1633. Ladies' Shirt-waist without lining and with stole yoke front and square yoke back. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure
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The Trend of Fashion In Waists.

Dame Fashion has again taken up the separate waist, and many advance Fall models are seen in most exquisite designs and materials.

For the smart tailored costume, separate waists or blouses of bright plaid and check silk will be worn.

The separate blouse for visiting or evening wear should be developed in the sheerest of fabrics, chiffon, mull, mousseline or net, with trimmings of smart velvet ribbon bows.

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White bids fair to be the most popular color for dressy waists, with the delicate pastel shades next, and all these light waists are given a chic touch of color by the use of folds and knots of chiffon velvet, ribbon velvet, and hand embroidered satin ribbon, in black or contrasting colors.

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No 1629. Ladies' Smocked Waist with fitted lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.
Price 15 cents.

Smart Frills for Dressy Frocks

By Amelia G. Somers

THE woman of taste and fashion who understands how to adapt little frills and accessories to her costume, may enhance the charm of her attire "an hundred fold." Particularly is this true at the present time when dainty, fluffy scarfs of lace and tulle are in vogue, and airiness of effect is traceable in everything from the ruched hats to the wide, flowing skirts.

TULLE BOAS.

Plaited neck boas of white tulle are very wide, extending smartly over the shoulders, but do not rise so high about the face as ruches formerly have done. The tulle neck ruche, so much worn for dress occasions by women of exclusive tastes, is short, being only long enough to encircle the neck, and provided in front with four streamers of ribbon a yard in length. Another form of simple tulle neck arrangement that is very fashionable is a long Directoire scarf reaching almost to the hem of the skirt. These have no ornamentation save a hemstitched end, but they are worn with the most elaborate evening gowns.

LACE VEILS REVIVED.

A nice idea in face veil is a scarf of allover Valenciennes or Malines lace hemstitched all about with a plain tulle border. These come long enough to cover the face, cross behind and tie again under the chin, or to fall over the shoulders in straight ends.

By the way, how gratifying it is to witness once more the revival of the lace veil; and let me tell you it does very much to aid the general soft effect of the demi-toilette. Then another very simple effect for the demi-toilette is a tunic of good guipure or lace, worn over a skirt of soft satin, chiffon or ninon de soie. The tendency now is to drape these tunics slightly on the hips, and, despite the fact that there is no originality in the idea, these look their best with touches of black velvet just to finish the transparencies at the neck, and with a big black hat worn at the proper angle.

TRANSFORMING TOUCHES.

Is it not simply marvelous what one can do with relays of little things? How quickly, for instance, one can transform a simple silk shirt into a dressy *recherché* little bodice by the addition of some dainty falling embroidered muslin collar or close upright band of lace with jabot ends, or save time and worry and expense by securing some skilfully devised lace sleeve ruffles, all ready to be slipped on to the sleeve, while surely nothing has ever come more *à propos* than the adjustable long, close cuffs to complete the present day inadequate puffed sleeve.

A perfect little gem is the hand-embroidered soft mull or lawn fichu, the filmy affair beloved of our great-grandmothers and handed down as heirlooms. But we have this advantage over our ancestors, that the cost to-day is approximately one-half of what it was then.

That there will be a grand feminine rush after the long lace scarfs illustrated on this page is a prophecy of the safest character for the like and the price of these fashionable fal-lals have assuredly never been seen before. The Tambour lace specimen sketched is very rich and handsome in appearance, with a quantity of that effective raised work on the ends. The length is 2¾ yards, and the price, considering the novelty, quite reasonable.

THE NEW LACE SCARFS AND TULLE BOA.

HANDKERCHIEF STOCKS.

Handkerchief scarfs and stocks are being worn by young women for outing and negligée occasions. They are made of the pretty colored handkerchiefs in linen and silk—a man's handkerchief is the best size—and are twisted into Ascots, four-in-hands, and butterfly bows.

The best plan is to lay the handkerchief on a flat surface and join the opposite corners, making it into a broad "V." Then turn up the bottom point by folding in narrow or broad plaits until it is the most becoming width. Put the side on which the point of the "V" was turned up next to the neck, leaving the outside free from the folded edges, so it shows the plaits to advantage.

To tie an Ascot or four-in-hand, place the turned-up point a little to the right to make one end longer than the other and allow for tying. Cross the ends at the back of the neck for the stock and bring them on around to the front to tie the Ascot, four-in-hand, bows or knots so popular among young women.

Handkerchiefs with plain white or large checked centres with Oriental-looking borders are in great demand, though some girls who are devoted to boating like oars, anchors and miniature yachts in the border and those who go in for tennis prefer balls and rackets. The golf girl insists upon having every style of club used, as well as red and white balls, included in the decorative border.

MOTORING NOVELTIES

There is always something alluring and tantalizing about a face that is half hidden. One errant lock of golden hair attracts us more than a most elaborate coiffure. Even the much-abused motor mask has a fascination of its own. A masked lady might at one time only be met on rare occasions at a fancy dress ball. Now one runs into her, or rather, one risks being run into by her, at every corner.

All this leads up to the question of hoods, hats, veils, and dust-shields, of which a number of new varieties have recently appeared. To begin with the last first, the greatest novelty in the way of dust-shield, hailing from Paris, is made of mica sequins sewn together to form an armor. This, of course, has an immense advantage over the ordinary mica shield, as it is quite pliable, and therefore much more comfortable. Despite its construction, this shield is quite as transparent as those of the plain mica, the stitches which join the sequins giving no more obstruction than the mesh of a veil.

A motor hood and veil combined may now be bought for a reasonable sum. The invaluable mica shields to be clipped on to the brim of a hat, which came in some time ago, have now decreased in expense.

CATALOGUE FREE

Fall and Winter Catalogue containing everything in the Women's Wear, mailed FREE. Write for it to-day.

No. A19. This extremely stylish coat is made of an excellent quality of Kersey, cut the extreme stylish 42-in. length and is made with the popular box-back with tailor stitched straps down the back. Handsome shawl collar of fine nutria beaver fur giving that rich comfortable appearance to the garment. Plaited full sleeves with cuffs, double breasted front and two roomy patch pockets at sides. Yoke lined with heavy satin. Colors: black or castor only. Sizes 32 to 44 bust measure. Never before was a garment of this quality and style offered for the price..... $10.75

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No. B19. This most attractive coat is made of a good quality of Cheviot, cut full 42 inches long, the extreme stylish length for this season. Has the new popular collarless effect, with tailor stitched outline, fancy shaped yoke and also fancy cuffs, all of which are handsomely piped with velvet to match. Double breasted front, else fancy back and plaited sleeves. Metal button trimming. The yoke and sleeves are lined with satin serge. Colors: black, navy blue or brown. Sizes 32 to 44 bust measure. We offer these coats as long as our limited quantity will last at $5.95

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FRONT VIEW OF THE FINISHED HAT.

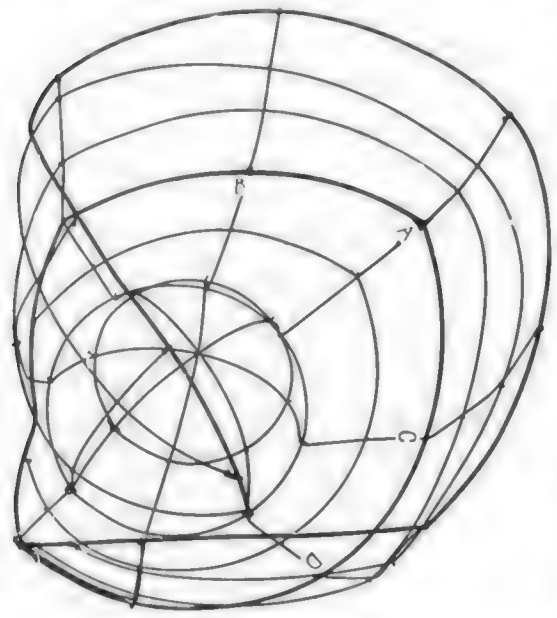
A Continental Hat

Lesson in Millinery. VIII.

By Maud Anderson

THIS is rather an oddly shaped frame, but very stylish and becoming to almost any face. The materials required are: 1½ yards of taffetas silk, ½ yard of velvet on the straight, 1½ yards of lace, (about 8 or 10 inches in width), and either plumes or wings for trimmings.

To make the frame, cut a piece of wire 22 inches in length, lap it until it measures 18 inches, join in a circle and tie with the tie-wire. This is the head-wire. Cut 4 pieces of wire each 26 inches in length, as marked, A, B, C, D.



THE FRAME.

Wire A is the front wire. Measure 3 inches in for the coronet. Bend and measure 4 inches for the under brim, 8 inches across the crown. Curve this wire so as to make the crown round as in the picture, measure 2 inches for the brim at the back of the hat. Wire B is the left side-front wire. Measure 3½ inches for the coronet. Bend and measure 2¾ inches for the under-brim, 8 inches for the crown, bend it round to shape the crown. Measure 1½ inches for the under-brim at the back, 3 inches for the coronet at the back. Wire C is the right side-front wire, and the measurements are the same as for wire B.

Wire D is the side wire, and the measurements are: 4 inches for the coronet at the right side, 2½ inches in for the under-brim, 8 inches for the round crown, 2½ inches for the under-brim, at the left, and 4 inches for the coronet at the same. Tie A, B, C, D wires to the head-wire with tie-wire, with spaces an equal distance apart. Measure 6 inches of wire and join to the back of wire A on the head wire for a brace-wire. Join a piece of wire 19 inches long in a circle until it measures 17 inches, and tie to the top of the crown with tie-wire so as to keep each wire in place. Cut the brim-wire 36 inches long, lap it until it measures 31 inches, and tie this to wires A, B, C, D. The brim-wire is always at the base of the coronet. Bend it a little between the back wire of A and C. Cut the edge-wire 47 inches long. Start the edge-wire at the right side of wire D, fasten it to the head-wire, join it to A, B, C, D wires and finish it at the back of wire A. Bend a little on the left and right sides of wire D, and to a point on wire A on the front. Put 2 brace-wires between the edge-wire and the brim-wire, and 2 between the brim-wire and the head-wire.

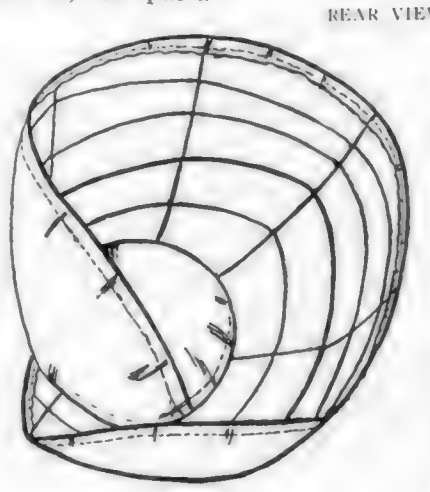
Cover the frame smoothly with crinoline. Then take the half-yard of velvet, which will be square, and pin one of the points to the edge-wire A, stretch it on the outside of the hat until it fits plainly. Cut it around the head-wire. Fit the velvet smoothly on the inside of the hat and sew it in place.

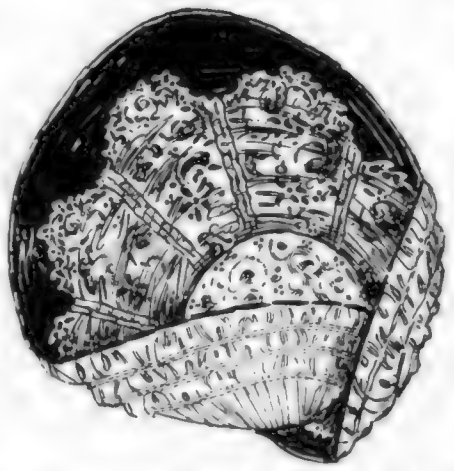
To make the shirrings, cut the taffetas silk in half and join it in a long strip. Start at the edge and put in one shirring, adding another shirring 2 inches apart, allowing the space for the puff. Make 3 little shirrings ⅜ of an inch apart. Then another one so as to make 3 puffs. Sew this to the edge-wire, and the 3 last shirrings to the brim-wire. Have the shirrings perfectly even. Plait the remainder of the silk into the head-wire, bind the edge-wire with 2 bias strips of velvet ⅛ of a yard wide, turn in the raw edge of the binding on both sides and slip-stitch.

Make 3 crosswise shirrings in the lace, ⅛ of an inch apart, as illustrated. Shirr at the edge of the lace and around the hat crown. Pull up the shirrings between each scallop so as to make it even and pretty, and to fit inside of the brim smoothly. Cover the crown smoothly with the rest of the lace.

The trimming of the hat is very simple. Sew a plume 24 inches long on the left side of wire B, also put a quill point on the plume, to stick it through the lace. Draw the plume down the side-back, between the open space, tack it loosely to give it a soft effect. If wings are used instead of plumes, place them as illustrated. The hat is now ready to be lined. Start a piece of silk 21 inches long and 7 inches in width, at the back, and sew it around the head-wire. Gather up the centre and tack it in the centre of the crown. This hat can be worn by a young girl if made in light colors, or by a middle-aged woman if made in black, or black and white. Made to order with plume, it would cost $10.00; with wings, $6.00. The cost of making it yourself would be, with the plume, $6.00; with wings, $3.00. It will be made to special order, mailed complete from this office, 853 Broadway, New York City, if the requisite amount is enclosed with the order.

REAR VIEW OF THE FINISHED HAT.



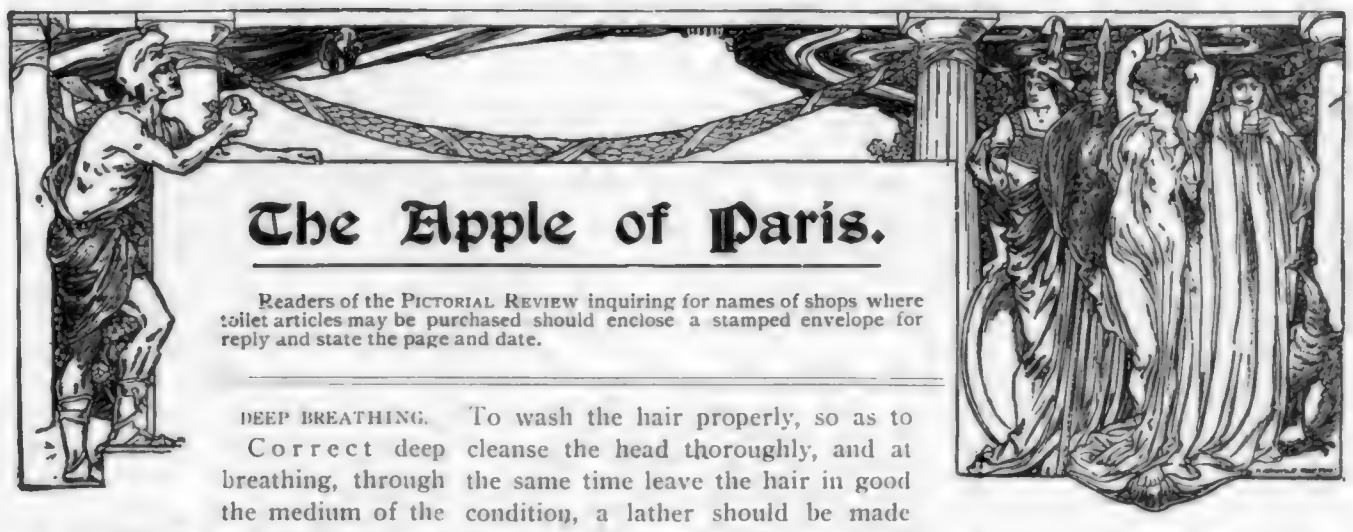


THE COVERED FRAME AND THE HAT READY FOR TRIMMING.

MOTORING MILLINERY.

The cult of the motor has been the cause of great activity on the part of milliners in their efforts to bring about something at once "workmanlike" and smart in the way of headgear for the motorist. For Autumn Tam O'Shanters of tweed, or of leather—sometimes of leather and tweed mixed, the brim of one material and the crown of the other—and torpedo and turban hats trimmed with rosettes and scarfs of ribbon are among the newest modes in motor millinery.

Ecru is the most serviceable color for motoring, and it may be made becoming by putting in white wings and wearing a white hood. The ordinary motor cap may be indued with a most superior aspect by posing a pair of wings at the edge of the crown, those of the wild duck being first favorites.



The Apple of Paris.

Readers of the PICTORIAL REVIEW inquiring for names of shops where toilet articles may be purchased should enclose a stamped envelope for reply and state the page and date.

DEEP BREATHING.

Correct deep breathing, through the medium of the nose, benefits the general health very greatly, improves the figure and the voice, and invariably works wonders for the coloring and complexion. The difference between the lung capacity and the use we make of it is considerable. The ordinary capacity of the lungs is 250 cubic inches, but in improper breathing we only take in from thirty to forty inches. These figures show us what a great waste there is in our breathing powers. I should always recommend lessons in deep breathing from a really competent person, for it requires great care and study at first, while later on it will become a fixed habit. The inhalation and exhalation should be equally gradual. For the inhalation, the head must be thrown back, the shoulders should be erect, and the lower part of the chest should be first filled by means of depressing the diaphragm or muscular walls of the lungs, and then the lungs must be slowly and gradually filled with air. The hands may be placed on the sides of the abdomen, by which one may feel if this is expanding properly. Singers are always taught to use this diaphragmatic method of breathing. It also benefits all the internal organs, and few people who practice it ever suffer from constipation. This deep breathing should be practiced twice a day, for a few minutes only, near an open window and with as little clothing on as possible.

FOR DEVELOPING THE FIGURE.

The formula of the famous Vaucaire remedy is as follows: Liquid extract of galega (goatsrue), 10 grams; lacto-phosphate of lime, 10 grams; tincture of fennel, 10 grams; simple syrup, 400 grams. The dose is two soupspoonfuls with water before each meal; drink malt extract during meals. I do not recommend this, but simply give it just as it was given to me.

WASHING THE HAIR.

In shampooing the hair there is a right way and a wrong way of doing it, and one of the wrong ways is to apply the cake of soap directly to the head. I suppose nine out of ten people do this; but it is wrong, nevertheless. When the cake of soap is rubbed on the hair it crusts there and often cannot be rinsed out with the most elaborate applications of water. To wash the hair properly, so as to cleanse the head thoroughly, and at the same time leave the hair in good condition, a lather should be made from soap in somewhat the same general way as for shaving, and this lather then applied to the hair. Hot water ought also to be used for the rinsing; save toward the finish of the operation, when cooler water may be employed to prevent any possibility of taking cold when the hair is drying. The rinsing should be most carefully done, for the smallest quantity of soap clinging to the hair will prove a veritable catch-all for dust and germs, and perhaps lead eventually to a diseased condition of the hair and scalp.

CULTIVATE GOOD LOOKS.

Potatoes, cereals, and all starchy foods should be thoroughly cooked so that they may be easy to digest, and a good digestion is important for both health and beauty.

To go up and down stairs correctly is to cultivate good looks. You can make of stair-climbing a gymnastic tonic or you can make it a hard, unpleasant task.

WHY CORNS APPEAR.

Sir Benjamin Brodie, the eminent surgeon, once made the following remarks about footgear: "If shoes were constructed of the shape of the human foot, neither too large nor too small, and making an equal pressure everywhere, corns and bunions of the feet would never exist. But, unfortunately, shoes are seldom made after this fashion, and in ladies' shoes especially there are generally two signal defects—first, the extremity of the shoe is much too narrow for that part of the foot which it is to contain (namely, the toes), and, secondly, for displaying as much of the foot as possible, the whole of the tarsus and metatarsus is left uncovered, and the pressure of the shoe in front is thrown entirely upon the toes. Thus the toes are first squeezed against each other, and then pushed out of their natural position; and all the projecting points, chiefly where the joints are situated, are pinched and tormented either by the neighboring toes or by the leather of the shoe. And thus it is that corns on the feet are generated."

STIMULATING THE HAIR.

Women do not suffer from the mortifying effect of baldness in the same way that men do, but many of them are afflicted with bald spots; not really bald, however, for if the cuticle is examined under a microscope it will be found covered with a fine down. This down is the last remaining sign of life in the roots of the hair, and requires to be awakened from its dormant condition by a vigorous stimulant. If the proper nourishment is applied the functions of the root are restored and the growth of the hair renewed in all its beauty and strength. That such nourishment is obtainable from the right quarter through an application by mail is a cause for congratulation. Of Turkish origin, it has the merit of being perfectly harmless, as have all of the other remedies from this source, consisting of a hair elixir for quick effect, a skin food, a curling compound, and a dandruff cure.

FACIAL BLEMISHES.

There is no excuse nowadays for a woman suffering from disfigurements of the complexion, for there are so many curative creams and lotions that it would argue simple negligence if her face were to continue to be marred by pimples, blackheads, freckles, moth patches or wrinkles. The Hindoos are learned in many arts of magic, and their knowledge of the occult reasons and remedies for such things renders their opinions authoritative. From a learned East Indian was received the formula which is said to be the perfect specific for facial blemishes, and certainly a trial permits the writer to recommend it to a suffering sisterhood. A line addressed to the proper source would elicit full information as to name, price, etc., and relieve the mental distress caused by a consciousness of disfigurement.

VIXI.

I have lived and I have loved;
I have waked and I have slept;
I have sung and I have danced;
I have smiled and I have wept;
I have won and wasted treasure;
I have had my fill of pleasure;
And all these things were weariness,
And some of them were dreariness.
And all these things—but two things
Were emptiness and pain:
And Love—it was the best of them;
And Sleep—worth all the rest of them.

—L. S.

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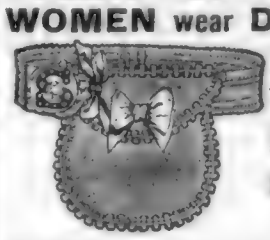

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Echoes from the Stage

BESSIE BARRISCALE, PLAYING "LOVEY MARY" IN "MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH."

MARIE DORO AS "CLARICE," WITH WILLIAM GILLETTE.

THE whirl of the theatres is something that we town-folk cannot long exist without, and when the announcements begin to tell us that as early as August some of the old favorites (old only in an endearing sense, for a favorite is always young) are ready to troop back to the footlights and fall in line after two good months of rest, we naturally rejoice. The torrid days of July made the thought of entering a theatre intolerable, and the outdoor and roof places of entertainment most welcome, but with the first indications of Autumn in the air, the mind naturally turns to the indoor theatres.

BESSIE DE VOIE, WITH "THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN IRELAND," AT THE LIBERTY THEATRE.

FLORA ZABELLE IN "EASY DAWSON," AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

KATHERINE FLORENCE, WITH N. C. GOODWIN, IN "BEAUTY AND THE BARGE."

A brilliant theatrical season is predicted for 1905-6. Bravely have "The Rollicking Girl" and "Fantana" kept their smiling faces to the front all Summer. The late season marked the triumphant return of Carmencita, the Spanish dancer who created such a furore more than a decade ago, and who has been a source of pleasure at Hammerstein's Roof Garden; the especially clever impersonations of Elsie Janis at the Wistaria Grove; and also the laugh-producing skits of "Lifting the Lid" and "The Whole Damm Family" at the Aerial Gardens, where

(Photograph by Cornish & Baker.)

SIGNORA GINA CIAPARELLI VIAFORA, DRAMATIC SOPRANO.

AMELIA SUMMERVILLE IN "THE EARL AND THE GIRL."

Fay Templeton reappeared to delight her clientèle, together with such favorite entertainers as Louis Harrison, Virginia Earl, Stella Mayhew and a sprightly chorus.

At Keith's there has been a succession of good things all summer. Robert Hilliard, in an excellent company, presented his intense one-act drama, entitled "When a Man Sows," in August. Amelia Bingham, supported by Charles Richman, appeared at Proctor's, and Nell: Bergen and Henry Miller also appeared in vaudeville. The première of George Ade's new play for the Garden

LIONEL BARRYMORE,
TO APPEAR IN J. M. BARRIE'S "PANTALOON."

Theatre, "The Bad Samaritan," occurred September 4th in Washington. Trixie Friganza has left the Weber forces. Clara Bloodgood has gone into Shaw, and will play in "Man and Superman" with Robert Lorraine. The Wistaria Grove Company has gone on the road for a tour of thirty weeks. May Irwin is also off on tour. Frank Daniels has revived "Sergeant Brue" at the Knickerbocker. Viola Allen and A. E. Anson will appear this season in Clyde Fitch's new play, "The Comedy Mask." Paul Armstrong has written a new problem play named "Anna La Mont," in which Alex-

EDNA MAY, NOW APPEARING IN
"THE CATCH OF THE SEASON."

EDNA SNYDER IN "FANTANA."

ander von Mitzel and Florence Roberts will have leading parts. The Majestic Theatre opened in August with "York State Folks."

"The Pearl and the Pumpkin," an extravaganza, opened the Broadway Theatre again. Edna May in "The Catch of the Season" did not belie the title at Daly's. "Easy Dawson" was Raymond Hitchcock's new play at Wallack's, with Flora Zabelle supporting. Eleanor Robson will open at Minneapolis in "Merely

AMELIA BINGHAM, IN "THE FRISKY MRS. JOHNSON," AT PROCTOR'S.

Mary Ann," and appear later in new plays written for her by Clyde Fitch and Bernard Shaw. Signora Gina Ciaparelli Viafora, the well-known dramatic soprano, has recently completed a most successful concert tour throughout the Western cities. Lillian Russell has signed a contract with F. F. Proctor to appear in vaudeville, and will display stunning gowns at the Twenty-third Street Theatre in October, her weekly salary, it is said, being near to the $4,000 mark. "The Prodigal Son," by Hall Caine is now in rehearsal, being staged by Murray Carson. The redecorated Grand Opera House opened with "Woodland." Orrin Johnson, Edna Wallace Hopper and Odette Tyler were engaged for Belasco's great revival of "The Heart of Maryland." Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walcott are to appear with Lawrence D'Orsay in Augustus Thomas's new play, "The Embassy Ball."

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Do you know what beauty really is? Do you know what causes beauty? Well, beauty is simply the full natural development of certain cells or "storehouses" which form a large part of your body near the surface. For it's true that "beauty is only skin deep." We call these storehouses "the beauty cells," and

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Then you have natural, not artificial, beauty, because nature's beauty cells do their work. Parisian Massage Cream opens the pores, clears them and cleans them of dirt and dust, thus removing pimples, black heads, dead skin and all obstructions and blemishes. Parisian Massage Cream is a natural aid to nature. It contains no grease and cannot cause hair to grow, but has a tendency to prevent it, because full development of the beauty cells takes away the strength of the hair follicles. Parisian Massage Cream cannot spoil or grow rancid, because its basis is pure, sweet milk, so sterilized and treated that it is always sweet.

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The Care of the Baby's Teeth

By a Prominent Dental Surgeon of New York City

IT is being recognized by students of dentistry that the teeth in civilized man are degenerating, and therefore the importance of preserving them, which is not generally understood, makes this article of interest to everybody, and especially to mothers, who can, by treatment and care, almost make it certain that their offspring shall start in life with good sound teeth, even though they themselves have inherited poor ones. Mothers who have poor teeth are usually deficient in lime salts, which are so essential to the bony formation, and especially to the teeth. These lime salts should be supplied in the proper form during child-bearing and continued during lactation. If lactation ceases early, lime salts should be supplied in the child's food

Such far-reaching professional advice cannot be given offhand to fit every case, and should be undertaken only on the suggestion of a competent dentist.

Most diseases of the mouth and gums arise from a condition of neglect. At the appearance of the first tooth care should be taken to keep it clean, and all succeeding teeth should be brushed with a small soft bristle brush, and a good antiseptic wash with systematic care at least twice a day. The teeth should be brushed from the gum toward the cutting edge to avoid wearing and too much irritation at the gum margin. This applies to adults as well as children. Especial care should be taken to remove all the food from between the teeth as well as from the grinding surfaces, for wherever food is left to decompose for any considerable time, acids are formed that dissolve the enamel, and the teeth will soon decay. Nature intends us to keep our teeth through life. While it may not be possible to keep them entirely free from foreign matter, and thereby from decay, through constant washing and cleansing with suitable antiseptics we will be able to maintain an approximate degree of cleanliness so necessary for the preservation of the teeth.

Every effort should be made to keep the temporary teeth until such a time as nature is ready to replace them by the permanent ones. As soon as the temporary teeth are all in place, which is usually at the age of three, the child should be taken regularly to the dentist, that he may examine and see if any diseased condition of the teeth or gums exists in order that it may be promptly arrested with less pain and less expense than after long neglect. The temporary teeth should be cared for and kept in place until the child is about seven years of age, when they begin to loosen and fall out. If they have been properly cared for the roots will have absorbed, and the use of the fingers will be all that is necessary to remove them from the gums.

At the age of six the first permanent teeth appear back of the temporary ones. Parents often fail to recognize these as permanent teeth, coming as they do so early in life, and they are often neglected until it becomes necessary for them to be extracted. The temporary teeth are lost in their order up to the age of twelve, the centrals, laterals, and cuspids, in either jaw taking the place of their predecessors, and the cuspids taking the place of the temporary molars. At twelve, behind the first molar appears the second molar, and from nineteen to twenty-two, behind the first two molars the wisdom or third molar makes its appearance.

All parts of the body are made more perfect by exercise, and the teeth are no exception to this law and should be made to perform well their part in mastication. Lack of exercise means deterioration. At the same time they should not be subjected to violence, such as cracking nuts, biting threads, etc. Neither is food that is too hot or too cold good for the teeth. Bear in mind that food which is too hot for the lips is too hot for the teeth.

Care should be taken in the selection of a tooth brush. It should be neither too hard nor too soft, and small enough to reach all parts of the teeth. It sometimes occurs that people with regular habits have those habits interfered with, and the result is that deposits accumulate on the teeth that the brush will not remove. A good tooth powder is then most desirable.

The French Passion Play

By A. L.

EVERYBODY has heard of Oberammergau and its Passion Play, but few people are aware that almost the same representation is now to be seen annually at Nancy, only it is given in French instead of in German. The Lorraine play is a clever adaptation rather than a servile imitation of the Bavarian piece. It was given last year for the first time, and proved such a success that its originators determined to make it an annual affair. The text is written by the Canon of St. Joseph's Church, who first obtained permission from the Curé of Oberammergau to translate and reproduce the principal scenes, the *tableaux vivants*, and the choruses of the Bavarian sacred drama. Then he set to work to give the whole thing a French "atmosphere," and the version represented at Nancy consists of sixteen acts in prose, sixteen choruses in verse, and fourteen symbolical *tableaux* drawn from the Old Testament. The music has been composed specially by two distinguished musicians of Lorraine, who, besides composing original music for it, have also incorporated here and there pieces of the works of Mendelssohn and Bach.

The theatre, which has been specially constructed for this purpose, stands in a big public garden in the midst of the town, and is capable of accommodating 2,500 spectators. The stage is 63 feet by 45 feet, and the scenic decorations reproduce the natural scenery of Oberammergau to a large extent.

The theatrical *troupe* consists altogether of 475 persons, including the chorus and the orchestra, all of whom have been chosen from amongst the parishioners of St. Joseph's, with due regard for the special type of face and figure, age and temperament, suitable to each rôle—princes, priests, patriarchs, Pharisees, Sadducees, evangelists, apostles, holy women, Roman soldiers, executioners, merchants, peasants, populace, as the case may be. Men, women, and children of every class were only too charmed to be chosen, and asked to give their services during six months to the service of God and the Virgin.

Months were practically devoted by the Canon and his four curates to teaching all these people "their lines," rehearsing the solos, trios, quartettes, and choruses, and showing them how to pose and what "by-play" to introduce in each part. All the costumes have been cut out and made gratuitously by the women and girls of the parish, and show great skill in their fashioning, while the grouping of the tableaux has been most skilfully arranged by an artist with a keen sense of form and color, so that the combinations of coloring are of the richest and most effective description. Several of the scenes, which are all very beautiful, are "after" great pictures. The Last Supper is from the well-known picture by Leonardo da Vinci, the Descent from the Cross is copied from the great canvas by Rubens in Antwerp Cathedral, and the Burial in the Sepulchre from that by Caravage.

During the Entry into Jerusalem and the Crucifixion on Calvary the stage is filled by over 300 actors and actresses, and the whole occurrence is portrayed with great realism.

The French Passion Play is divided into two parts. The first part begins at the Entry into Jerusalem and ends with the Betrayal by Judas; the second part takes up the story and continues it from that time on to the Resurrection.

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The Mutual Interchange Letter-box

A NEW department has become advisable in the PICTORIAL REVIEW through the amount of accumulated correspondence inquiring for assistance on household or personal matters, and also containing information from other quarters giving a satisfactory answer on those points. In order to bring these two horns of the dilemma together we have opened this column for a mutual interchange and shall be glad to receive any questions or answers that may be suggested to any reader. All correspondence should be marked plainly at the top, "For the Mutual Interchange Letter-box" and addressed to the Editor of the PICTORIAL REVIEW, 853 Broadway, New York City.

A CHEERFUL DINING-ROOM.

M. E. B. has written for a suggestion of treatment in making her dining-room more cheerful, and the following ideas are submitted: Paint the walls green, rose, blue, or cream color, and have a deep wall-paper frieze of bold design. As a rule it is advisable that the walls be painted exactly the shade of the background of the frieze, although a red wall with a tapestry frieze of green and red, or a green wall with a frieze in wood brown, have been very successful from a decorative standpoint. For a dining-room wood paneling is the ideal treatment—a dado, if one studies economy, or a six-foot panelling with a shelf for plates, etc., and the walls hung with tapestry paper above it. The cost of the wainscoting is discouraging in the beginning, but it is a permanent joy, as it will withstand the wear and tear and improve with age.

SALT IN THE LAST RINSING.

M. A. L. sends this bit of valuable information for whomsoever it may concern:

A handful of salt in the last rinsing water greatly simplifies the hanging out of clothes in freezing weather. Clothes thus treated can not only be hung on the line before freezing, but if the sun is shining on them, they will be partially dry before doing so, and thus prevent much wear and tear of the clothes.

HARDANGER EMBROIDERY.

Another correspondent wants information about the beautiful and durable Hardanger embroidery, named from the town in Western Norway. From another source for her assistance comes the following:

While comparatively new in the United States, this embroidery has been used for generations in the Scandinavian countries, where children are taught to do it at school In the village of Hardanger in almost every home are to be seen curtains, counterpanes, pillow-shams and table-covers ornamented with this work. The women of Hardanger always wear little aprons trimmed with Hardanger insertion.

PERFECT CANDOR ADVISED.

Alice B. dislikes her fiancé's practice of parting his name in the middle and asks advice.

Answer: If you object to your fiancé's habit of parting his name in the middle, why do you not speak to him about it? It may not be a matter of affectation with him, but he may have been given an ancestral name to which he objects, preferring to be known by his middle name. Perfect candor in such matters is advisable. Of course, it is to be *your* name also, and your *right* to speak is unquestionable.

OUR COOKERY RULES.

Mrs. G. wishes to know whether her failure to get good results from our cookery rules is not our fault?

Answer: Not at all. Our cookery rules are all thoroughly reliable and have been tested before publication. Of course, if you fail it is not always the rule that it is to blame. You may not have beaten your eggs sufficiently, or have added, inadvertently, too much baking-powder. Try it again, and perhaps it will come out exactly right.

LAVENDER SMELLING SALTS.

Mrs. R. G. W. wrote asking, not long since, for a rule for lavender smelling salts, and we are glad to be able to furnish one sent by O. M. P.

Put into a good-sized smelling bottle eight ounces of carbonate of ammonia, cut in squares. Take one fluid ounce of oil of cloves, half an ounce of oil of lavender, half an ounce of oil of bergamot and half an ounce of oil of cassia and mix well together. When thoroughly mixed, pour as much over the ammonia as is needed to cover it scantily and reserve the remainder of the liquid for future use.

SQUEAKING SHOES.

Elsie G. wants to know if anyone can tell her of a remedy for squeaking shoes?

FRENCH PIANO POLISH.

Mrs. A. B. sends the following receipt for a piano polish which she declares is invaluable and will make a piano look like new:

Spirits of turpentine, 1 pint; crushed alkanet root, ½ ounce; beeswax, 4 ounces. Simmer the alkanet and turpentine slowly for 2 hours, then strain and add the wax, shaved finely. Maintain sufficient heat to dissolve all, but be careful of flame or blaze.

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You can make yourself look 10 to 15 years younger if you will use **Hale's Turkish Hair Elixir.** The lustre of youth is **heightened** and **brightened** and **developed** by this wonderful discovery. It **revives** when failing, **renews** where falling, **restores** to full brilliancy of original youthful color, no matter what the cause or how long standing. It eliminates and cures **dandruff, split ends, streaks** and **dryness.** For the belles and beaux a rich dressing and a preservative never before equalled. Purely vegetable and harmless. Nothing sticky or offensive. 50 years' success in the capitals of Europe, patronized and endorsed by royalty. **Price 50 cents.** A triple quantity prepaid secure to your address for $1.00. We are also sole American agents for **Hale's Instantaneous Dye.** Black, dark brown, light brown, auburn or golden for the hair, beard, mustaches and eyebrows; will not wash off, easily applied, very durable and perfectly natural. Warranted harmless. 50 cents per package, 3 for $1.00, prepaid by mail. **Results guaranteed** on both of these preparations or money refunded.

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Apply Crème Simon generously, rubbing it well into the skin until thoroughly absorbed.

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$21 PER WEEK AND EXPENSES Paid for Lady to travel. References required. No capital needed. J. S. ZIEGLER & CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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Tid=bits of Fun and Nonsense

"Laugh and the World Laughs with You."

THE LIMIT OF LEARNING

Visitor at seaside boarding house to maid in waiting: "Why, little girl, are you not at school?"

"At school! Me! Why, I'm fifteen."

"Well, I'm double that and I'm still learning."

"Ah, yes, but teacher always said as *I'd* got brains."

BEAUTY AND THE BRUTE

The railway car was already full as an elderly lady entered. Immediately a polite gentleman offered his seat, which was accepted with much grace. The passengers alighted till only the polite gentleman and the lady were left. "It was very kind of you to give up your seat to me when the car was so crowded."

"Not at all, miss. We men are getting a bit tired of being accused of only giving up our seats to pretty girls. That's what it is."

A DIFFICULT POSITION

Two Irishmen were crossing a bog, when one of them fell into a mudhole. His companion, running to a nearby farmhouse, asked the loan of a spade.

"What do you want it for?" asked the farmer.

"Sure, Mike is stuck in the bog and I want to dig him out," was the answer.

"How far in is he sunk?" questioned the farmer.

"Up to his ankles."

"Begorra, then he can easy walk out."

"Begorra, he can't," exclaimed Pat. "He's in wrong end up."—*Harper's Weekly.*

OBVIOUS

Mollie—Why are all vessels spoken of as she? Is it because they glide so gracefully?

Jack—No. It's because their rigging costs so much.

DIFFERENT NOW

"'Be sure you are right, then go ahead,' is my motto," said the bachelor.

"It used to be mine also before I got married," rejoined the scanty-haired man with a large, open-faced sigh.

"And now?" queried the bachelor.

"Now," replied the other, "I make sure that I am right, then do as my wife tells me."—*Chicago News.*

A PUZZLING EPITAPH

0	4	1	2	8
0	4	1	2	0
0	2	80	4	128
0	2	45	4	

The above verse is said to have been transcribed from the grave of a soldier, and expresses, in the alternate lines in pointed antithesis, the hardships endured by the campaigner during life contrasted with the peacefulness of his state in death.

0 4 1 2 8

(Nought for one to ate.)

0 4 1 2 0

Nought for one to sigh for (cipher).

0 2 80 4 128

(Nought too weighty for one to ate)

0 2 45 4

(Nought to fortify for.)

WHY IS A CALLER LIKE A LOVER?

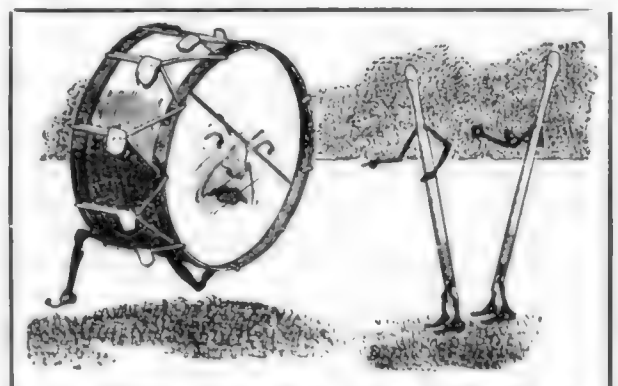
Because

He comes to a door (adore).

He gives the bell (belle) a ring,
He gives the maid his name, and
If he does not find her out then he is taken in.

IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE

A young lady found a number of love-letters written by her father to her mother before their marriage. She could not resist the temptation of getting some fun out of them. Knowing that her mother would make her appearance any minute, she sat in her room reading those letters and at her mother's entrance seemed very much bewildered, trying at the same time to conceal the mysterious package.



Drumsticks: "We're not very big, my boy, but we're quite equal to giving you a good beating."

"What have you got there?" asked the mother, in whom a sudden suspicion arose.

"Oh, nothing—only some letters.'

"Letters—from whom?"

"From John!"

"Ah. . . . I see . . ."

"Mamma, they are not so bad after all; may I read them to you?" And then she started to read. At the first letter the mother was surprised, at the second she became somewhat restless on her chair, on the third she commenced to gesticulate most excitedly, and at the fourth she could not stand it any longer, but jumped up, exclaiming:

"Stop! Stop!! Under no circumstances shall I permit you to correspond any longer with an idiot—one who is able to write such nonsense, and who . . ."

Smiling, the young girl handed the letters to her mother. Then suddenly it became very silent in the room—so silent that it would have been easy to have heard the grass growing, if that were a possibility.

THE MODESTY OF PAT

In the south of Ireland it is customary among farmers to lodge money in the bank on deposit receipt in the joint names of husband and wife, so that when one dies the survivor can draw the money without any legal formalities. To a farmer who presented such a receipt the manager of a bank in County Kerry said:

"Why, Pat, how can this be? It is not much more than a year since you came with a similar receipt on the death of your wife." To which Pat, with modest bashfulness replied:

"Well, your 'onor! I'm a bit lucky wid women."

THE RECIPIENT OF THE WHISKY

An Irish butler, newly engaged, requested his master to allow him some whiskey. "There's nothing like it to clean the windows," said he. However, a few minutes later his master chanced to pass through the room and to his surprise found the glass empty.

"Why, Barney," he asked, "where's the whiskey?"

"Well, you see, sir," said Barney, not in the least put out "it's this way, I drink the whiskey and then I breathe on the glass."

A NEW MALADY

"What's the matter? Tonsilitis?"

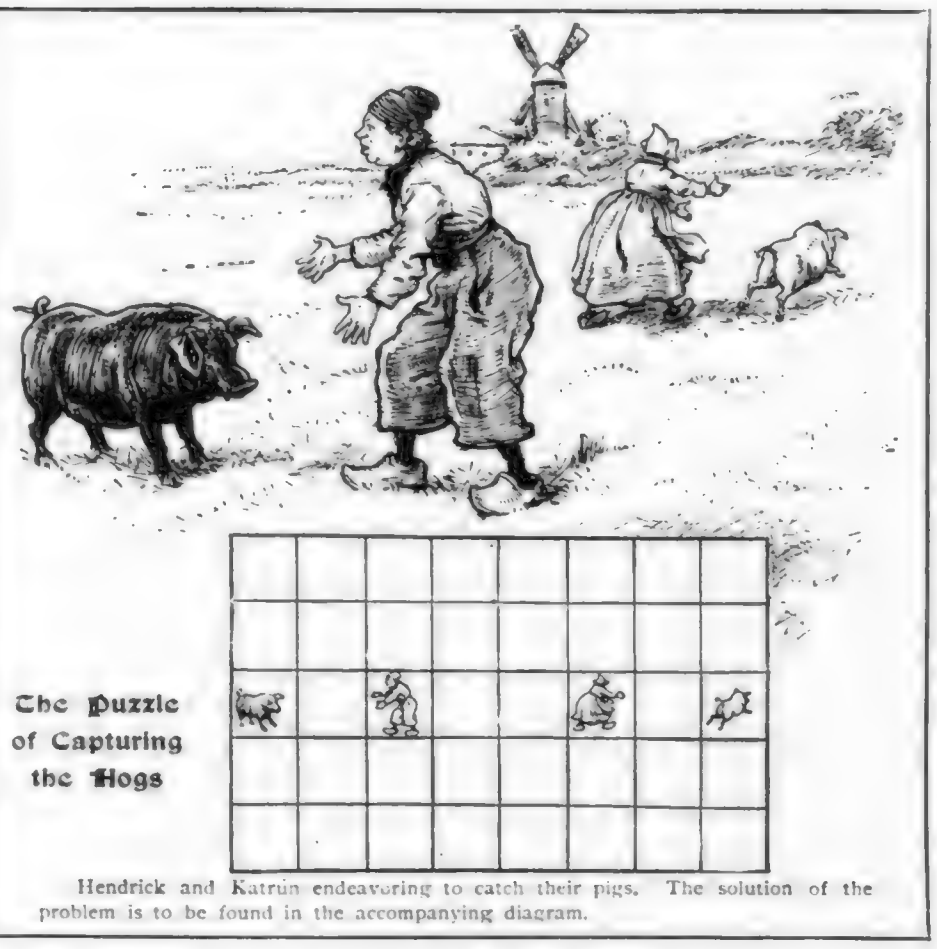
"No, 'Tunnelitis.'"—*Brooklyn Life.*

CAPTURING THE HOGS

Hendrick and Katrün have been engaged in the exhilarating sport of attempting the capture of a couple of hogs. Why did they fail? A complete answer is afforded by the following puzzle game:

Copy the simple diagram on a conveniently large sheet of cardboard or paper, and use four marked counters to represent the Dutchman, his wife, and the two hogs. At the beginning of the game these must be placed on the squares on which they are shown. One player represents Hendrick and Katrün, and the other the hogs. The first player moves the Dutchman and his wife one square each in any direction (but not diagonally), and then the second player moves both pigs one square each, and so on, in turns, until Hendrick catches one hog and Katrün the other. This, you will find, would be absurdly easy if the hog moved first, but that is just what a Dutch pig will not do.

The matter will be more clearly explained in the November number.



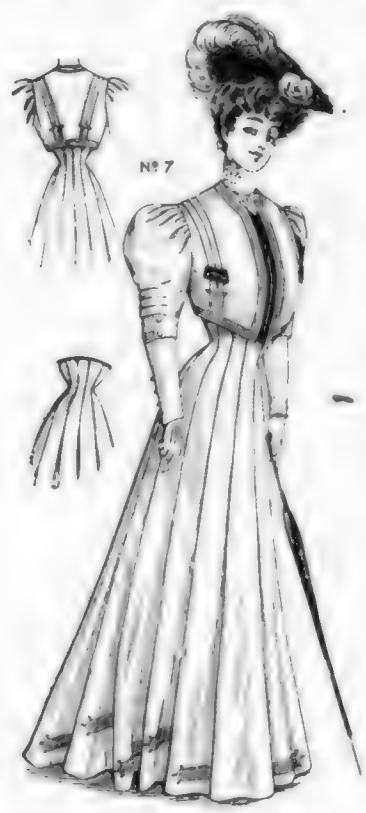
The Puzzle of Capturing the Hogs

Hendrick and Katrün endeavoring to catch their pigs. The solution of the problem is to be found in the accompanying diagram.

Home Dressmaking

Conducted by Mlle. Pratique

OUR Coupon Pattern for this month is a smart Princess Costume, the latest and most stylish design for street suits. The skirt is a fifteen-gored model, each gore forming a plait below the hip; it extends up over the waist and fits the figure snugly, and should be finished with bones like a fitted basque, and as shown in illustration No. I.



COUPON PATTERN No. 7

Ladies' Princess Costume. Consisting of a Plaited Skirt and Bolero Jacket. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure.

Price 25 cents.

This skirt is in the regulation walking length, and is trimmed in a novel effect, with soutache braid, which trimming is also used to decorate the chic bolero jacket.

The jacket is collarless, and has a set-in vest of velvet; it is close-fitting and cut in a graceful outline about two inches below the upper edge of the skirt, so there is no gaping or ugly break between the waist and skirt. The sleeve is close-fitting to the elbow, and there extends into the popular high puff sleeve, having a unique decoration of tucks and braid, giving the appearance of a fitted cuff. Small pocket laps of the velvet to match the vest are arranged over the cluster of tucks in the front of the jacket, giving a jaunty finish.

THE MATERIAL.

Cloth, silk or velvet are the accepted materials for development. Velvet is worn extensively this season and nothing could be prettier than a velvet reproduction of this mode, making the vest and pocket-laps of embroidered cloth and using silk braid and crochet buttons for the trimming.

The original model of this design was developed in satin-finished broadcloth, in Hunter's green, and a pleasing contrast was effected by a vest of black velvet, black silk soutache, and crochet buttons. Size 36 inches bust measure will require 8 yards of 54-inch cloth, ½ yard of velvet, and 24 yards of soutache.

THE PATTERN.

Coupon Pattern No. 7 is cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 25 cents.

TO MAKE THE PATTERN.

Half the pattern is given in 16 pieces, namely: Two sections of Front, Back, Vest, two sections of Lining Sleeve, Outer Sleeve and Pocket Lap for Jacket, Front, Back and six Side Gores for Skirt.

To Cut: Place the pieces with edge marked by triple "TTT" perforations on a lengthwise fold and the remaining pieces with line of large "O" perforations on a straight thread of material before cutting. Cut the lining for the jacket same as material and interline the vest, the edges of jacket, the pocket lap and lower edge of sleeves with light-weight crinoline.

To Make: Close the seam of front sections as notched. Form tucks in front and back by creasing

NO. I.—THE PLACKET OPENING AND ADJUSTMENT OF BONES FOR THE SKIRT.

material on lines of slot perforations, meet these folded edges to lines of small "o" perforations and stitch one-quarter inch from the edge.

Close the seams of jacket, notches even. Insert the vest under fronts, meeting corresponding clusters of small "o" perforations. Face the lin-

NO. II.—STITCHING THE SEAMS.

ing sleeve one inch above the perforated line with material to form a cuff. Form tucks in outer sleeve by creasing material on lines of slot perforations and stitch one-quarter inch from the edge. Close seams of lining and outer sleeve separately as notched, easing the fullness between notches at elbow in lining sleeve.

Arrange the outer sleeve on lining upper edges and front seams even, and lower edge at perforated line in lining. Join sleeve to armhole, meeting front seam at notch in front. Arrange the pocket lap as illustrated and trim as suggested, or in any preferred manner.

To Make the Skirt: Close the seams of the skirt as notched, also extension seams. Crease each gore on lines of slot perforations and meet these folded edges to lines of small "o" perforations, and stitch one-quarter of an inch from each folded edge as illustrated. Cut an opening on right side of centre-back seam on line of small "o" perforations. Finish this opening for a placket. Form an inverted plait at back by meeting "T" on "o" perforations. Finish the upper edge of skirt with a facing and stitching and the inside with bones as illustrated.

A cord facing of the velvet will make a neat finish for the upper edge of the skirt, and to keep the edge firm and in perfect shape, insert an interlining of light-weight canvas about one and one-half inches wide. Finish the lower edge of the skirt with a facing of the material about three and one half inches deep.

SPECIAL COUPON PATTERN
FOR OCTOBER.
No. 7. LADIES' COSTUME.
(Sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure.)
To be accompanied by 25 cents in stamps or coin.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

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Plush Pillow Top Free

Send us your name at once, with 25c. to pay cost of shipping, etc., and we will send you this beautiful, genuine **Plush Pillow Top,** printed with artist's sketch of Julia Marlowe Maxine Elliot or Joseph Jefferson, ready for burning. Choice of old gold, tan or light green plush. Size 17x17 inches. Same burned, $1.50. Only one free Top to one address.

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This waist will be sold by no other house for less than $2.00, but with our facilities we are able to make many special offers, as we do every season, in Ladies' wearing apparel.

A complete list of these offers was given in our

Our New Illustrated Fall Catalogue

just out, and sent free on request. It contains a full line of THIS Ladies' Wear—shirt waists, cloaks, suits, rain coats, skirts, underwear, etc., at prices lower than you can procure them from your home dealer can.

Special at $1.49
(Add 15c. for shipping charges)

This beautiful waist of good quality Nun's Veiling, exactly as illustrated, front trimmed with four clusters of narrow tucks to bust line. Fancy tab collar, latest sleeve, cuffs trimmed with three rows of tucks, double box pointed back. All colors. Sizes 32 to 44.

All our goods are guaranteed, and **your money refunded if not entirely satisfied.**

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No. 1655. Ladies' Shirt-Waist, with fitted lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

No 1653. Ladies' Shirt-Waist, with fitted lining, Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents

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No. 1360. Ladies' Rain Coat. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents

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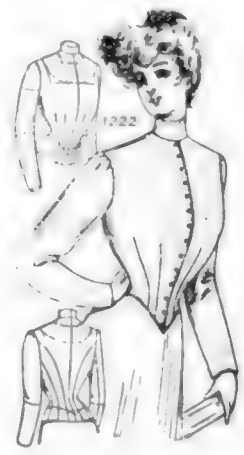
No. 1643. Ladies' Jacket. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 30, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.



No. 1222. Ladies' Fitted Basque. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

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No. 1651. Ladies' Princess Dress. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

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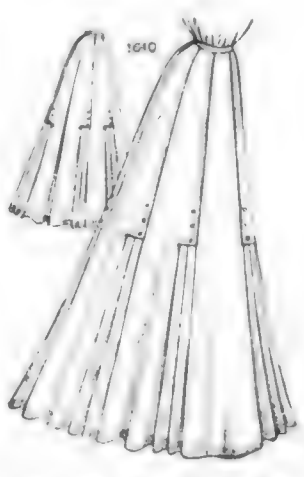
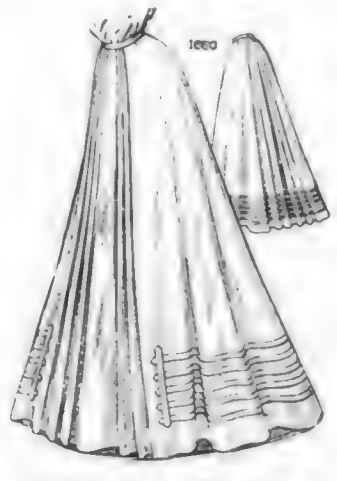


No. 1640. Ladies' Nine-gored Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.



No. 1660. Ladies' Skirt in five gores. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1659. Ladies' Bolero Jacket, with elbow sleeves. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

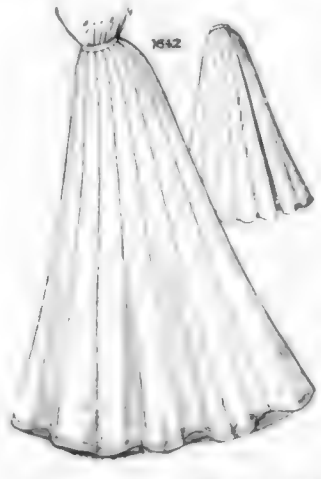
No 1278. Ladies' Five-gored Drop Skirt, or Foundation Petticoat. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents

No 1216 Ladies' Dress-ing Jacket. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

No 1320. Ladies' Kimono. Cut in sizes 32, 30 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1057. Ladies' Eton Jacket, with elbow sleeves. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

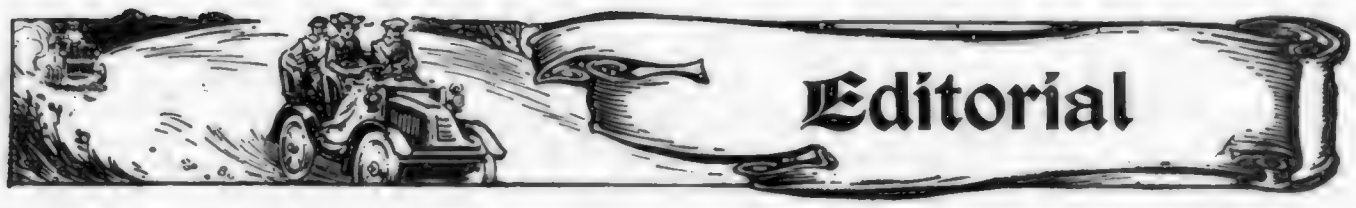
No. 1641. Ladies' Short Jacket. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.



No. 1642. Ladies' Fifteen-gored Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1638. Ladies' Two-piece Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents

These Patterns, in the sizes quoted, can be obtained from THE PICTORIAL REVIEW COMPANY and all its agents. If you find that you cannot procure THE PICTORIAL REVIEW Patterns in your town, please notify our main office: THE PICTORIAL REVIEW COMPANY, 853 Broadway, New York.



EVERY season brings out its special novelties in fashion, and this Autumn is no exception to the general rule. We have now under preparation for the November number a charming innovation in waist decoration—an idea derived from French models, whence most of our best styles are drawn—and we intend to make a great feature of it, for by that intuitive insight—that sixth sense—which fashion purveyors acquire by practice—we are able to foretell what will best suit the tastes and needs of our clientéle. The home woman will seize upon it as something that appeals personally and directly to *her*, and the society woman will be attracted by its chic and beauty and consider it most appropriate for *her* exclusive needs. Every one will be wearing this new style of waist decoration in three months' time, we may safely predict, for the PICTORIAL REVIEW is the leader, and its dictum goes. We set the fashions which our representative procures for us in Paris, through those remarkable facilities which we possess for obtaining the best and newest models. We expect to be absolutely swamped with orders for the patterns of these exquisite waists, and therefore advise every one to be on the *qui vive* and procure the November number as soon as issued—either by purchase of the single number or by subscription—which is cheaper—the price being only $1.00 per year in that way. And pray do not forget that—*no matter* what false claims others may make, *we* are the first to adopt and present this beautiful novelty for the benefit of our readers.

OUR COMPETITIONS.

We had expected and so announced in our September number, that we would publish the result of the competition for photographs of "Cottage Verandahs," as set forth in the August book, in this October number, but our judges have concluded that they cannot give a decision upon such meagre returns, and suggest another request for pictures on this subject. Competitors, or those who may wish to become competitors, will note that the opportunity to win any of the three prizes offered is still open and will so continue for another month, or at least until a sufficient number of suitable photographs have been received. The terms of this competition are as follows:

For satisfactory photographs showing distinctive and at the same time attractive furnishing for the corners of "Cottage Verandahs" we offer three prizes of $5.00, $3.00 and $2.00, respectively. We cannot return any photographs sent to us, but each one should be plainly labeled on the back, stating the locality that is pictured and the person sending it. We desire new, fresh, up-to-date material, and nothing commonplace or hackneyed; therefore, take a hint and send in your material, addressed to the Editor of the PICTORIAL REVIEW, 853 Broadway, without delay.

In regard to the other competition published in the August book, there appears to have been a misapprehension in the minds of many readers, for, although we asked plainly and specifically for "Groups of Girls," we received a considerable number of individual girl heads. Therefore, in order to fulfill the terms of the competition as published, and in all fairness to those who have understood it and sent accordingly the photographs of *groups of girls*, this competition will also be open for further entries. The terms are the same as the foregoing, and it is hoped that there will be a hearty and generous response to both. There is scarcely a girl in the land who has not in her possession a photograph of some group of girl friends. Well, here is a chance for any one of you to make $5 by simply addressing an envelope. Why not try? You may be the lucky one.

THE NEW CATALOGUE.

The Fall and Winter Catalogue of Pictorial Review patterns is now for sale (15 cents over the counter, 20 cents by mail), and it is a gem in its way. The attractive buff cover is prettily embellished with cuts of recent covers of the PICTORIAL REVIEW, and the contents are most conveniently arranged. In addition to the very complete array of pattern designs, the back part of the book is devoted to the Home Dressmaking Lessons on the various coupon patterns which have appeared in the magazine from month to month, and form a valuable compendium for reference. Every woman who does any sewing at home ought to be provided with one of these invaluable catalogues. Write at once before the first edition is exhausted and you will find a most essential addition to your sewing-room.

THE REASON FOR IT.

It is not necessary for us to be constantly pluming ourselves upon the great success of the PICTORIAL REVIEW patterns. You remember Shakespeare tells us that "good wine needs no bush," and so it is with our patterns—they need no heralding, they speak for themselves. Every woman who has once tried them will never use any other. The reason is apparent. It is because they are right up to date. Some pattern houses say, "The home woman cannot copy elaborate or fanciful models; everything must be made exceedingly plain and simple for her," and so they eliminate all style and distinctiveness. We start out on an entirely different tack. We say, "The home woman is clever—she has brains, she is an individual of resource—she can copy anything that is printed, given time and a pattern"—so we furnish the pattern and she gives it her time. The result is altogether satisfactory. Her garments have that French *chic* which no others made from a pattern can possibly have, because *the pattern* represents the best and newest in the domain of fashion, and she has the assurance when she wears it, whether she reside in New York City or Winnipeg, that she is up to date.

Remember that these patterns can be procured from our main office, 853 Broadway, New York, or at 158-164 State street, Chicago, or at 121 Geary street, San Francisco.

ANENT "SLOWNESS."

How very amusing it is to see people partially adopt the progressive ideas of others, and then have a trumpeter to herald the fact that they have advanced part way towards their more wide-awake competitor! One of our contemporaries, with a great flourish, tells its readers that it has recently sent a "special correspondent" at a tremendous expense direct to Paris, to get the correct Fall styles for its journal, and that no other woman's fashion magazine is quite up to its point in the matter of enterprise.

Now this is probably true as far as the conductors of the afore-mentioned journal, and pattern houses and magazines other than the PICTORIAL REVIEW, are concerned. They have probably sent a special representative abroad, *but* the real Parisian model houses never allow *anyone*, much less a fashion correspondent, to view their productions; the only way to see those models is to BUY THEM, *almost unseen*, at a cost of from five hundred to a couple of thousand francs per garment. Then, *and only then*, can they be seen.

Judging from the illustration of the garments as shown by our esteemed contemporary, we are afraid that their correspondent has had the same experience in Paris that some visitors in New York had who came here during the past month (while all the New York leaders of fashion were out of town); one woman of the party, pointing out a lady dressed in a somewhat eccentric fashion, said, "Oh, dear! *We never can* get the fashions like the real New York woman; just see how stylish she is!" A little inquiry proved that her "stylish New Yorker" was an employee of an Oklahoma hotel, who was herself "doing New York" on a special excursion ticket.

Certainly the "Parisian models" illustrated by our esteemed contemporary, to experienced eyes, seem to have been evolved more likely in the imagination of some good dressmaker in the suburbs of Oshkosh or Hoboken, than in the *ateliers* of the exclusive high-class Parisian model-makers. The PICTORIAL REVIEW is the only woman's journal and pattern house which *does actually* furnish the correct Parisian styles as shown by the dress masters of Paris. The parent company by which the Pictorial Review Company was organized and which launched this journal, is privileged through its representative to *see the models*, but only by purchase at an expense of many thousand dollars each season. The models, which *are* exclusive, are brought to New York, where they are placed on exhibition in the show rooms of the PICTORIAL REVIEW, and where they can be seen and examined by our subscribers. This is done twice each year, and the models are selected, not by a "special correspondent," but by a past-master among the world's leading designers, who makes two trips each year to select models. He is known by the leading model houses to be the largest and most liberal purchaser of high-class advance models in the world, and, more to the point, he has been doing this for the past fifteen years; and the PICTORIAL REVIEW has been receiving and paying for the work of the leading Parisian and London designers *ever since its inception*. The PICTORIAL REVIEW is not satisfied with looking at or sketching garments in the shops, but with brains and cold cash invades the "sanctum sanctorum" of the French designers, and brings the garments to America to copy them, prepare the patterns and to illustrate the pages of the PICTORIAL REVIEW, and also for its readers to examine if they choose to call at the PICTORIAL REVIEW'S show-rooms. *There are no competitors* to the PICTORIAL REVIEW in the matter of furnishing *bona-fide* Parisian styles, which are shown in its pages both earlier and more correctly than in any other journal extant. The publishers of the PICTORIAL REVIEW believe that the *best*, the *latest* and *most up-to-date styles* are none too good for the American woman who wishes to have her garments made up at home.

SAFEGUARDING YOUR INTERESTS

Finally, we wish to impress upon the minds of our subscribers the fact that they may rely implicitly upon the honesty and good faith of the firms who advertise in our columns. We want our readers to feel that we are using every means in our power to safeguard their interests, even when it means a serious financial loss to us. We exclude from the columns of the PICTORIAL REVIEW a mass of advertising that would, if we accepted it, increase our receipts $15,000 in a few months, and this advertising is not seriously objectionable, but we are determined to keep our pages clean and uncontaminated, and to render them fit for the most refined and fastidious readers.

No. 1364. Ladies' Shirt-waist. Cut in sizes from [illegible] 40 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1375. Ladies' Shirt-waist, with Yoke. Cut in sizes from 32 to 38 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents

No. 1384. Ladies' Surplice Shirt-waist Cut in sizes from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

No 1394 Ladies' Shirt-waist. Cut in sizes from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price 10 cents

No. 1359. Ladies' Surplice Waist. Cut in sizes from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents

No 1287. Ladies' Shirt-waist. Cut in sizes from 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents

No. 1521. Ladies' Puff Sleeve. Cut in size 36 in. bust measure only. Price 10 cents.

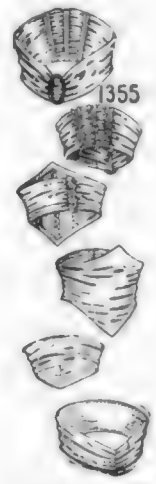
No. 1387. Ladies' Surplice Waist. Cut in sizes from 32 to 38 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1329. Ladies' Waist. in high or low neck style. Cut in sizes from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents

No. 1343. Ladies' Waist. Cut in sizes from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents

No. 1330. Ladies' Fancy Waist. Cut in sizes from 32 to 40 inches bust measuret Price 15 cents.

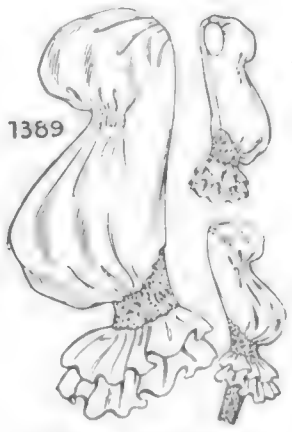
No. 1255. Ladies' Waist. Cut in sizes from 32 to 38 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.



No. 1355 Ladies' Girdle. Cut in sizes 24, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.

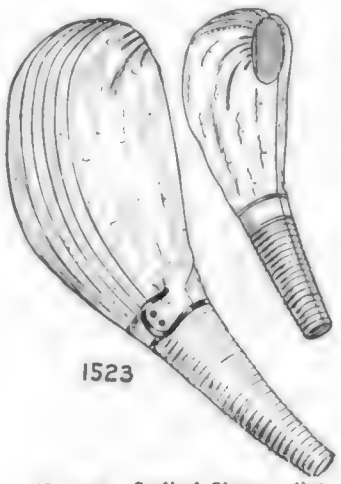
No. 1525. Ladies' Shirt-waist Sleeve. Cut in size 36 inches bust measure only. Price 10 cents

No. 1350. Ladies' Sleeves. Cut in sizes for 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.



No 1389. Ladies' Sleeve. Cut in medium size. Price 10 cents.

No. 1520. Ladies' Elbow Sleeve. Cut in medium size. Price 10 cents.



No. 1523. Ladies' Sleeve. Cut in size 36 inches bust measure only. Price 15 cents.

No. 1187. Ladies' Shirt-waist Sleeve. Cut in size 36 inches bust measure only. Price 10 cents.

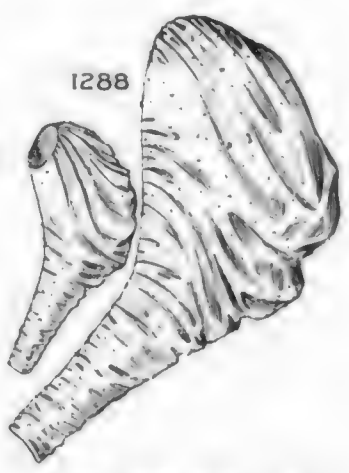
No. 1449. Ladies' Sleeve. Cut in size 36 inches bust measure only. Price 15 cents.

No. 1439. Ladies' Collar, Cuffs and Belt Set. Cut in medium size only. Price 10 cents.

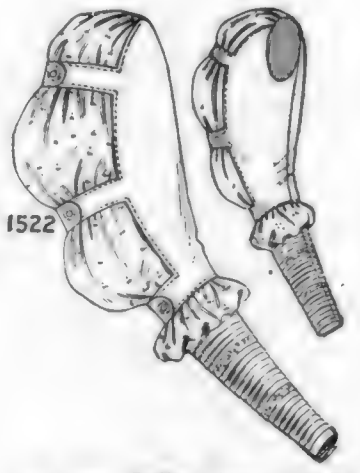
No 1274. Ladies' Collars. Cut in medium size only. Price 10 cents.

No 1381. Ladies' Fichu. In two lengths. Cut in medium size only. Price 10 cents.

No. 1524. Ladies' Sleeve. Cut in size 36 inches bust measure only. Price 10 cents.



No 1288. Ladies' Sleeve. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Price 15 cents.



No. 1522. Ladies' Sleeve. Cut in medium size. Price 15 cents.

These Patterns, in the sizes quoted, can be obtained from THE PICTORIAL REVIEW COMPANY and all its agents. THE PICTORIAL REVIEW COMPANY, 853 Broadway, New York; 158-164 State St., Chicago, and 121 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

Kitchen Step-savers

¶ Never throw away your old jar-rubbers. They are excellent to hold papers on jelly-glasses.

¶ Keep two or three shoe knives in your kitchen. They are most convenient for paring fruit, vegetables, etc.

¶ Let your marmalade and jelly stand in the jars or glasses for a few days before covering, and they will not be so apt to mould.

¶ Utilize the gummed flaps of old-fashioned envelope strips to mark jelly, jam, etc., plainly.

¶ Damp match-head will remove ink stains from a floor or from fingers.

¶ A little powdered sugar stirred into frosting which is inclined to run will stiffen it.

¶ A very little hot water stirred into frosting which is inclined to harden too soon will soften it.

¶ Excellent ink can be made by soaking old type-writer ribbons in cold water.

¶ Unsalted butter mixed with soda and applied to a burn will give instant relief, and prevent blistering.

¶ In making meringue for pies, use a heaping tablespoonful of sugar to each egg. Beat the mixture till it is perfectly stiff and smooth, spread on the pies, and brown in a quick oven.

M. S.

¶ Drain the first water off carrots, beans, onions, turnips, cabbage and cauliflower to improve the flavor, and put to cook in fresh water.

¶ Many restaurants now serve a syrup made by melting granulated sugar in hot water and cooled, for sweetening iced tea rather than the sugar which often does not melt.

¶ Make an omelet more tender by using ice water with the yolks of eggs.

¶ Corn meal will remove coal oil stains from matting.

¶ Add a pinch of sugar to freshly made mustard to make it much more palatable and keep fresh longer.

¶ If you wish to have your house vacated by mice pack pieces of sponge into a mouse-hole.

¶ Remove the white substance that accumulates in the tops of fruit jars by boiling the tops in strong soda water.

¶ Flush every pipe and drain in the house once a week, at least, with copperas solution to remove all odors and sediments.

¶ Discolorations on the fingers from vegetables or fruit can be removed by dipping the fingers in very strong tea and washing them in warm water.

¶ An excellent cover to place over irons heating on gas or gasoline stoves is an old tin teakettle with the bottom cut out.

¶ Make a duplicate list on carbon paper for the laundress, and send it with the clothing. There will be less chance of articles being lost.

¶ Dissolve one tablespoonful of salt in four of alcohol to remove grease spots from clothes. Apply with a clean piece of flannel and do not approach the fire.

¶ If a piece of ice is held to a burned finger until the smarting ceases, no blister will form on the skin.

¶ A leak can be temporarily stopped until the plumber comes with a mixture of yellow soap, whiting and a very little water.

¶ Apply a little lard or vaseline on a door or window to the part which rubs and prevents opening.

¶ A good way to keep a kettle from "furring" is to keep a well-washed oyster shell, or a marble, or, best of all, a small contrivance known as an "octopus" always in the kettle, as this entirely prevents it. The "octopus" can be had in a variety of sizes and possesses the property of attracting to itself all the particles which would otherwise produce the "fur" on the kettle. If a kettle is badly "furred" there are two ways of cleaning it. First, fill the kettle with water, add a large spoonful of ammonia and allow this all to boil for a few minutes, then empty it, and leave it over the fire till red hot, when the fur will peel off. After this fill with soda and water, boil for a short time, then rinse well in clear water. The other way, which is a trade method, is to dilute spirits of salts with twice or thrice its bulk in water, according to the state of the kettle, pouring this liquid in and out of the vessel through the spout, and rinsing it well round and round till the fur is sufficiently loosened to wash off easily; when this point is reached, scrub out the kettle as quickly as you can, and in any case do not let the liquid stay in it longer than you can help, as, being a strong acid, it will eat into the metal, and destroy the kettle as well as the fur. As soon as all the fur is removed, cleanse out the kettle thoroughly, first with soda and water, and then with many changes of clean water, allowing it to dry perfectly before it is used, afterwards keeping an octopus or something of the kind in it. Remember that the spirits of salt is a very strong acid, and must be handled carefully, on no account allowing it to touch your hands, clothes, etc., or it will burn them.

¶ If tea leaves are moistened with vinegar you can readily remove the discoloration in glass caused by flowers.

¶ To prevent dye from running or fading from colored articles, add a teacupful of salt to every bucket or water.

Up-to-date Stationery

¶ Fashions in stationery adhere to simplicity, though originality in the manner of treating monograms and crests is often discernible.

¶ Women in good society never have crests on their envelopes; indeed, crests are now seldom used even by men. Gilt-edged paper and large showy monograms are both vanities of the dark ages. Modern women prefer their writing-paper plain but perfect, neatly stamped in some delicate color. A pretty style is to have the first name—"Alice" or "Grace"—printed in the chosen color, and surrounded by a dainty device in gold.

¶ A well-educated woman is most careful as to the wording and arrangement of her letter. She should divide it into paragraphs, and leave an ample margin on each side of the note-paper. To omit dating a letter is a sure sign of carelessness, or ignorance, or both. The address is, of course, engraved on the paper, but the day, month, and year should always be written. Punctuation must be respected. A note of interrogation is sometimes necessary, and one of exclamation may be permissible; but a too frequent use of the latter and also of the habit of constant under-lining are both old-fashioned and objectionable. Needless to say, no one but the typical old maid crosses and re-crosses a letter.

¶ The address on an envelope should be written well in the centre and with great clearness. When a note that needs a reply is sent by hand the word "Answer" may be written on the top of the envelope, and when no response is required "No answer" usually appears. "Please forward" is the correct formula when a letter may have to be re-addressed, and "Faire suivre" is its French equivalent.

¶ The favorite color that seems to be permissible in high-class stationery is blue, the tone varying between dull hyacinth and electric, in which there is a good deal of grey.

¶ In mourning stationery, present-day tastes demand a less ostentatious border of black than formerly. The long envelope is rather more popular than the square and a thin linen paper the proper thing.

¶ Old English notepaper always has its advocates, for it sets off good handwriting better than a "cream laid" surface; but roughly surfaced paper cannot be credited with striking the highest note of popularity among stationery fashions, possibly for the reason that it spoils the nibs so quickly.

¶ "Linen" note paper is fashionable and this when produced in blue is sometimes rimmed with a narrow line of brighter blue.

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FOR 2

Subscriptions

TO

Pictorial Review

THIS illustration is of the well-known "French Fitting Bust Form." The proportions are strictly correct according to standard measures, and the lines

are true in conformity with prevailing styles "Low Bust—Straight Front" effect. Made by expert modelers and of the very highest grade materials.

In sizes 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.

Do not neglect to give Bust Measure desired; otherwise we cannot ship bust form to you.

Please mention PICTORIAL REVIEW when writing to advertisers.

No 1624. Girls' Blouse Suit. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Price 15 cents.

No. 1391. Girls' Surplice Dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Price 15 cents

No. 1626. Girls' One-piece Dress. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Price 15 cents.

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No. 1230. Child's Dress. Cut in sizes ½, 1, 2, 4, and 6 years Price 10 cents.

No. 1406. Child's One-piece Dress. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Price 15 cents.

No. 1665. Boys' Russian Suit. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Price 15 cents.

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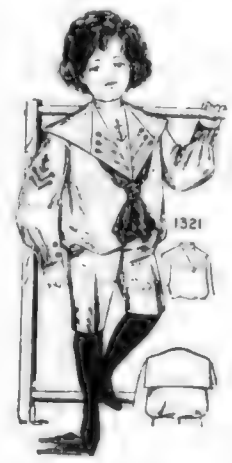

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No. 1259. Boys' Russian Blouse Suit. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Price 10 cents.

No. 1281. Men's Overalls. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches chest measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1458. Girls' Blouse Suit. Cut in sizes 8, 10 and 12 years. Price 15 cents.

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No. 1423. Girls' Suspender Dress. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Price 15 cents.

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These Patterns, in the sizes quoted, can be obtained from THE PICTORIAL REVIEW COMPANY, 853 Broadway, New York.

Books that People are Reading

LOVE'S CROSS-CURRENTS.

SWINBURNE has his public as the greatest of living English poets, and, therefore, his step aside into the fields of prose is an innovation which wins consideration at least, at the very outset, from a large and enthusiastic contingent. The story begins with a lengthy prologue running into five chapters, and is continued in the form of letters. It is a most entertaining novel and abounds in wit and clever epigram, beside offering a narrative of singular interest. We can forgive Algernon Charles for straying from the paths of verse, which he has strewn with gems and flowers for our plucking, when he can produce so good a thing as this. It must be a relief to a real poet to get down off of his stilts of rhyme now and then and have a try at good plain prose. And then to succeed at it is better still. By Algernon Charles Swinburne. Published by Harper & Brothers.

THE GAME.

There may be those among us who, after reading Jack London's "The Game," for, of course, everybody *will* read it, just because it *is* Jack London's, will question the *raison d' êtr*e of the story. To be sure, it seems a very slight motif on which to construct a book of 182 pages, but the interest does not lapse during that length. The climax is a tragedy—quite an unexpected tragedy, in fact. "The Game" is nothing more nor less than prize-fighting, and the reader is carried along through the several stages of the event until the end. Although that charm which fascinated the reader in former stories is not so evident in this, and "The Game" may be considered an unworthy successor of "The Call of the Wild," still it is readable and may invite one's interest during a lazy half-hour. Illustrated by Henry Hutt and T. C. Lawrence. Published by The Macmillan Company.

THE CLANSMAN.

This remarkable novel from the pen of Thomas Dixon, Jr., is a companion to his previous story entitled "The Leopard's Spots," and is equally as absorbing in interest. It depicts the period following the Civil War—the Reconstruction period, as it was known—and opens with the assassination of President Lincoln. The characters are mainly historical and the story involves that band of desperadoes known as the Ku-Klux Clan which terrorized certain sections of our country at that time. Mr. Dixon's public—which is a large one—has found this interesting little volume no discount on the standard he had previously set, but rather a premium. The fact that it is founded on history does not diminish its value. By Thomas Dixon, Jr. Published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE TRANSGRESSION OF ANDREW VANE.

The thought which unconsciously obtrudes on closing this book is one of sincere regret that this author's pen will write no more. A story of life in the American colony at Paris, some readers may consider the tale in places startlingly frank, but it has all the brilliancy, the snap, the epigram, which has distinguished his earlier work; yet shows a wider breadth and prominence than anything he had previously given us. By Guy Wetmore Carryl. Published by Holt & Co.

THE SILENCE OF MRS. HARROLD.

It is a far cry from the times of St. Paul to the New York of to-day; but the author of that early Christian romance, "Lux Crucis," seems to have successfully spanned the gap, and to be as much at home in the atmosphere of Wall and Forty-second streets as in that of Rome under Nero. It is an essentially modern story, dealing with speculation, society, love and the "Theatrical Trust," and also with a problem running through it, which is bound to provoke discussion. By Samuel Gardenhire. Published by Harper & Brothers.

JIMMY BROWN TRYING TO FIND EUROPE.

A recent contribution to the literature for young people is a continuation of "The Adventures of Jimmy Brown" entitled "Jimmy Brown Trying to Find Europe." The same boyish pranks which won Jimmy his friends in earlier adventures characterize these pages, and his efforts to find his parents for whom he has no better address than "Grand Hotel, Europe," are told in a series of complications which win continual laughter. Mike, an Irish boy, is his traveling companion and the partner in all of Jimmy's pranks. Sure to delight children of all ages. By W. L. Alden. Published by Harper & Brothers.

MR. PENNYCOOK'S BOY.

Incidents of child-life in Glasgow are told with all of his delightful charm by J. J. Bell, the author of "Wee Macgreegor," in "Mr. Pennycook's Boy," a volume of short stories. And, by the way, "Wee Macgreegor" reappears in the pages to delight his former friends by his bright, entertaining ways. There is just enough of the Scottish dialect to give character and individuality to the stories. By J. J. Bell. Published by Harper & Brothers.

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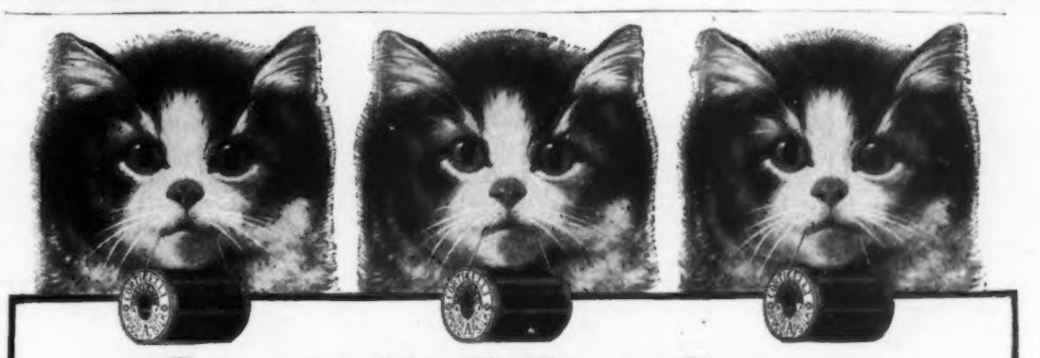

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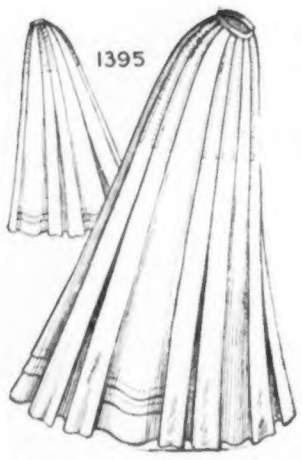

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No. 1369. Ladies' Two-piece Circular Skirt. Cut in sizes from 22 to 28 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.

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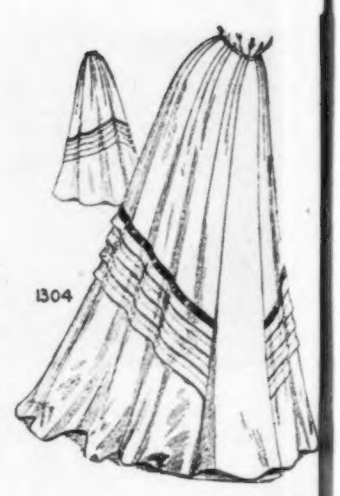

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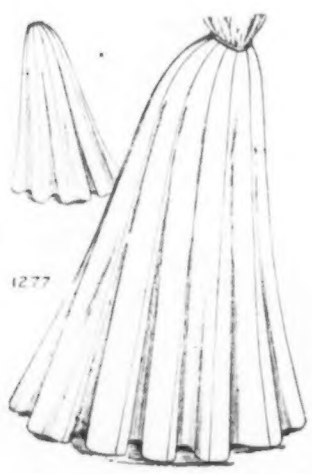

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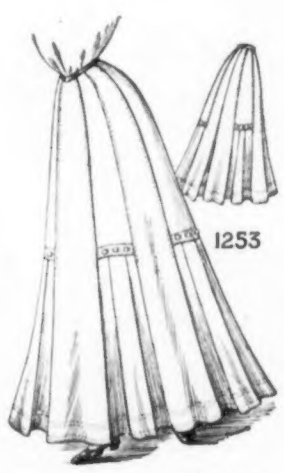
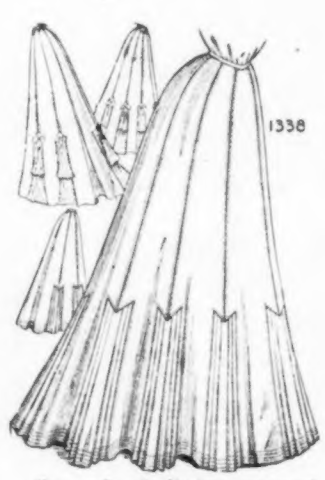
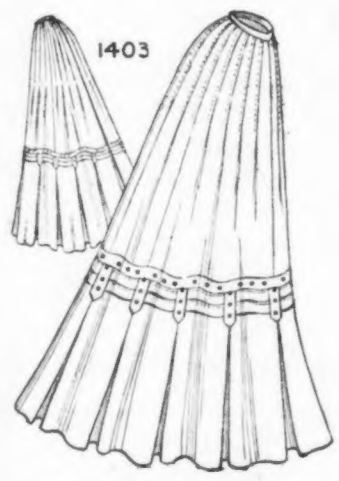


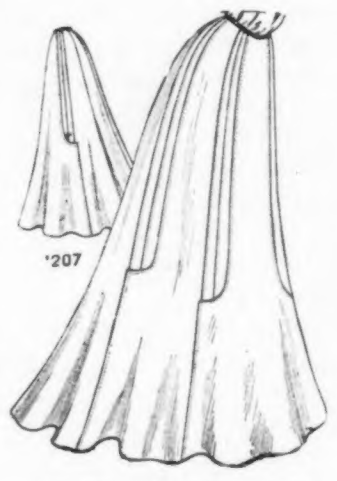
No. 1253. Ladies' Skirt, having platted sections below the knee. Cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.



No. 1338. Ladies' Seven-gored Skirt. Cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.

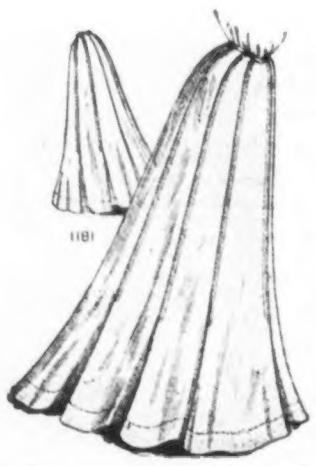


No. 1403. Ladies' Six-gored Skirt with flounce. Cut in sizes from 22 to 28 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.

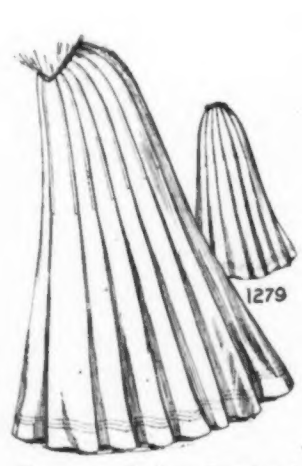


No. 1207. Ladies' Five-gored Skirt. Cut in sizes from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.

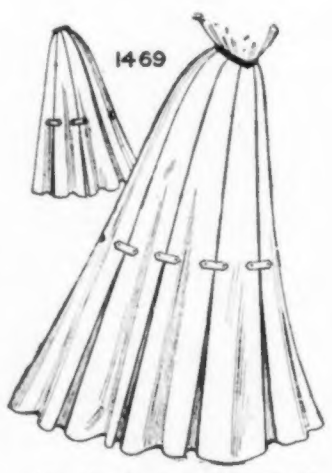
No. 1337. Ladies' One-piece Skirt in Round and Sweep Length. Cut in sizes from 22 to 28 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.



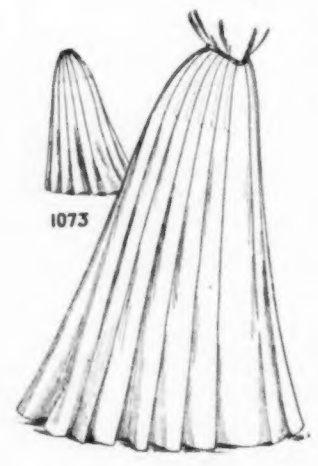
No. 1181. Ladies' Plaited Skirt. Cut in sizes 22½, 24, 25 26½, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.



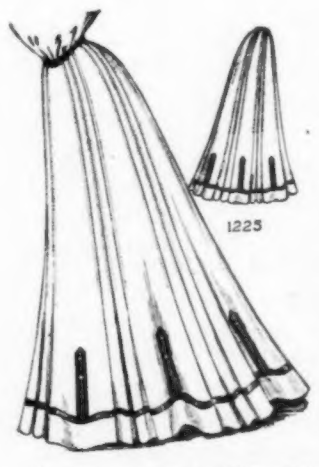
No. 1279. Ladies' Plaited Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.



No. 1469. Ladies' Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.



No. 1073. Ladies' Skirt. Cut in sizes 22½, 24, 25, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents



No. 1225. Ladies' Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 25, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.

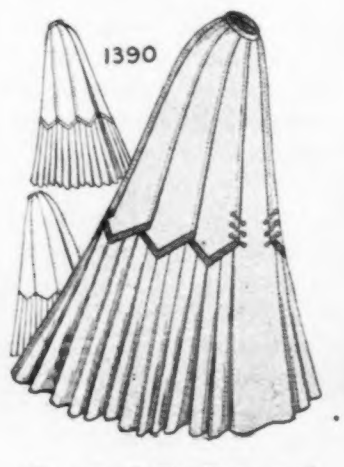
No. 1505. Ladies' Circular Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.

No. 1180. Misses' Plaited Skirt. Cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Price 15 cents.

No. 1419. Misses' One-piece Circular Skirt. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Price 15 cents.

No. 1376. Misses' Two-piece Circular Skirt. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Price 15 cents.

No. 1262. Ladies' Maternity Skirt. Cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.



No. 1390. Ladies' Eleven-gored Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure Price 15 cents.

No. 1189. Ladies' Nine-gored Skirt. Cut in sizes 22½, 24, 25, 26½ and 28 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.

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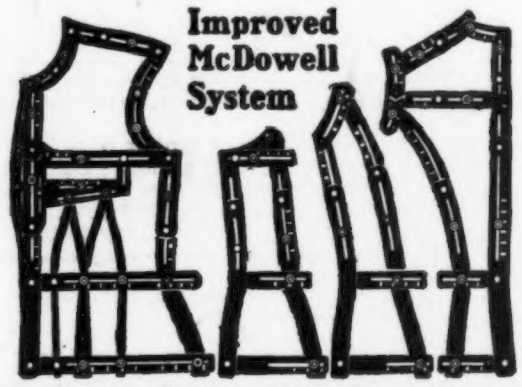

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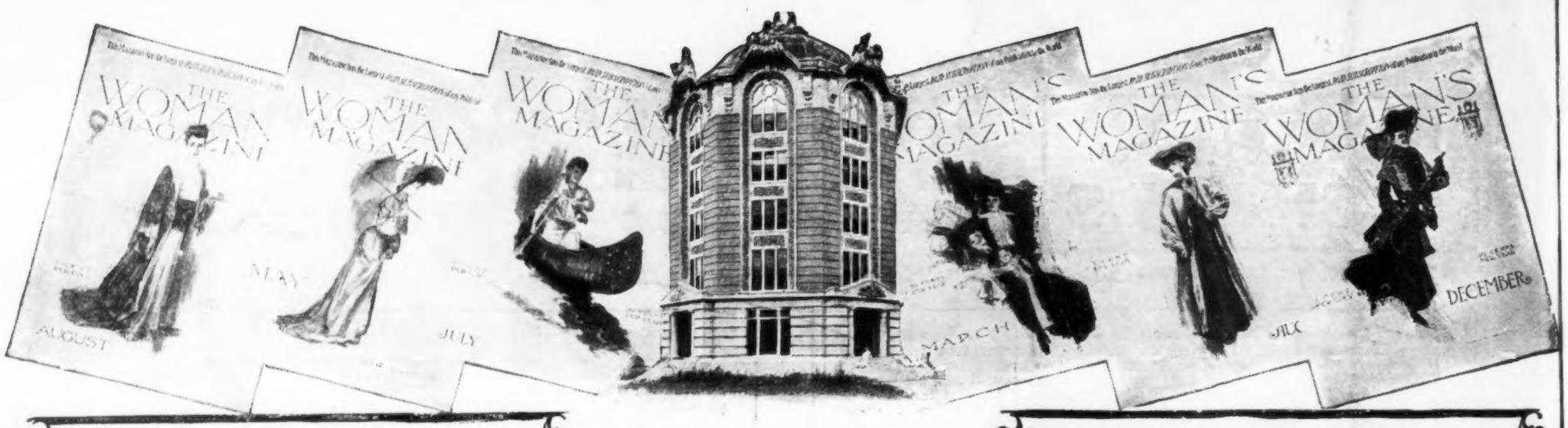

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Missouri }

July 6th, 1905

Personally appeared before me this day A. P. Coakley, Advertising Manager of The Woman's Magazine, St. Louis, Mo., who, being duly sworn, states that he has access to all records necessary to secure an accurate circulation statement of The Woman's Magazine, and under oath affirms the circulation of The Woman's Magazine for the months of July 1904 to June 1905 inclusive, was as follows:

July, 1904	1,654,620	January, '05	1,631,697
August	1,680,310	February	1,636,525
September	1,660,220	March	1,619,520
October	1,668,980	April	1,621,800
November	1,667,755	May	1,589,608
December	1,603,420	June	1,594,640

Total for 12 months....19,628,095
Average per month 1,635,674

A. P. COAKLEY,
Advertising Manager,
The Woman's Magazine, St. Louis, Mo.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this Sixth day of July, Nineteen Hundred and Five.

C. M. CLAWSON,
(Seal) Notary Public, Co. of St. Louis
My term expires October 20th, 1908.

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